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McMasters Received Aid Of Democrats, Board Told; Evacuees Due Next Week

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 16, 1940

In New England: McMasters Hearing Continues

Widely known Democratic politicians were among those who circulated nomination papers for William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission was told today at a continued hearing into charges against Mr. McMasters. [Details: Page 9.]

The Works Projects Administration will "definitely remain a civilian organization," either in war or peace, Howard O. Hunter, Deputy Commissioner of the WPA, declared at the second day of the Bay State WPA administrators' conference in Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

William W. Hinckley, Administrative Assistant of the United States Department of Education, inspected the national defense training courses for mechanics in Boston public schools and indicated his satisfaction with the work. [Details: Page 9.]

British Evacuees Due in U. S. Next Week

New York (AP)—The first group of 200,000 British evacuee children whom the United States Committee for the Care of European Children hopes to bring to America will arrive early next week, Marshall Field, President of the Committee, said today.

In Washington: National Guard Bill Adjusted

Legislation permitting American vessels to transport children from European war zones to this country was approved today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Under the measure, already passed by the House, children under 16 years of age who are sponsored by American persons or corporations could come to the United States. It would be necessary for the refugee ships to obtain safe conduct assurances from the belligerent powers.

After the House passed, 342 to 33, the authorization for the President to call out 396,000 National Guardsmen and Army reserves, Congressional leaders started ironing out the minor differences between the versions of the House and the Senate, prior to composing a compromise for the President's signature. [Details: Page 1.]

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace handed his resignation to President Roosevelt, preparatory to taking up active campaigning as the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee.

A "tank arsenal" at Detroit is to be built under a $20,000,000 order placed by the Defense Commission with the Chrysler automobile corporation, with 1,000 "medium" tanks to be turned out under a $33,500,000 initial order. [Details: Page 5.]

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had made "formal and informal" commitments for loans aggregating approximately $600,000,000 in connection with the defense program.

The national defense program was enlarged to include the training of weather experts. Such training is to be given 100 persons who have taken the Civil Aeronautics Authority's primary course in civilian pilot training.

In Aviation: Clipper Arrives at Auckland

The California Clipper arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, today, completing the first passenger flight on the new route from San Francisco to the Antipodes. Flying time for 7,600 miles was 52 hours 57 minutes. A 24-hour stop was made at Canton Island, in Mid-Pacific, for a minor repair.

The Clare, British flying boat now in North Atlantic mail service, arrived at Boucherville, Quebec, yesterday on its second westward crossing in two weeks. Capt. H. H. Balfour, Undersecretary for Air, was one of the passengers.

On the Diplomatic Front: Greek Cruisers Menaced

Greece continued to be a focal point of Mediterranean and Balkan developments as "unknown" planes attempted to bomb two Greek cruisers. [Details: Page 1.]

As Italian pressures on Greece multiplied, Italian spokesmen attempted to fasten on Great Britain the responsibility for sinking of the Greek light cruiser Helle by an unidentified submarine. [Details: Page 5.]

Turkey intensified its watch of Italo-Greek relations, its newspapers hinting that Turkey would "fulfill" its treaty obligations to aid Britain if Italy should attack Greece. [Details: Page 1.]

Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations to settle Hungary's claims to territory in Transylvania were marked by Associated Press reports that "completely new" plans for settlement have been proposed. There were no details as the conference in Turnu-Severin, Rumania, recessed to permit Rumanian delegates to consult Bucharest.

Camacho-Almazan Factions Claim Victory

Mexico City, D. F. (AP)—Congressional candidates of Mexico's two rival factions completed plans privately today to have their own electoral colleges declare them victorious in last July's elections. Candidates backing Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Administration Presidential nominee, conducted their session in Congressional halls under heavily armed guard. Independent candidates, supporters of the Presidential claims of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, met in secret.

War Summary: Nazis Double Air Attacks

Massed attacks on Great Britain by swarms of German bombers and fighter planes were renewed today after yesterday's heavy onslaught. Today's invaders were estimated as at least twice the 1,000 reported yesterday. Some estimates reached as high as 2,500. [Details: Page 1.]

German losses yesterday as reported by the British were 169 planes, as reported by themselves 32. British losses as reported by the Germans were 143, as reported by themselves 34.

Points of invasion were as widely separated as Cornwall and the whole length of the south coast, to Kent, then up to the Midlands, the Tyneside heavy industries and Scotland.

Somaliland fighting slowed down as British air attacks halted the Italian advance toward Berbera, the capital.

Attacks on Italy by air were reported as being repeated by Britain. The raiders were alleged to have passed over Switzerland and the Swiss Government has protested against the passing of foreign planes over its neutral territory.

Shipping losses were said to include two armed merchant vessels, totaling 14,000, reported as sunk by a German submarine.

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Bullitt to Speak On World Affairs

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Aug. 16

A world-wide radiocast of a speech Sunday night by Ambassador William C. Bullitt, his first since he returned from France, is announced by the American Philosophical Society, sponsors of the address.

Mr. Bullitt will speak in Independence Square at 6 p. m. (E. S. T.) on the "World Political Situation."

National Defense Aides

By a Staff Photographer

Boston School Work Inspected

Left to right: Francis L. Bain, Assistant Director of Manual Arts, Boston Public Schools; Abraham Cooper, WPA employee learning machine shop skills, and William W. Hinckley, administrative assistant from the United States Department of Education in Washington. A total of some 435 naval yard apprentices, WPA employees and enrollees at the State Employment Bureau are being trained in Boston.

School shops forge link in defense plan: Page 9.

Most of Boston Foreign Press For Draft and Aid to England

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dominant sentiment of the foreign language press of Boston favors conscription in the United States, it was brought out today by a poll of editors of racial newspapers published here.

Outside of the Italian press, which is the largest single foreign-language factor in Boston, the editors quoted favored all possible aid to England.

Result:

For conscription: 2 Italian papers, 1 Greek, 1 Polish, 1 Lithuanian.

Against conscription: 1 Italian, 1 Yiddish.

For aid to England: Greek, Polish, Lithuanian, Yiddish.

Against aid to England: 3 Italian.

Two Veterans Isolationists

While racial lines obviously entered into the cleavage on help to Great Britain, no such factor appeared in the lesser division on conscription. Both the dissenters were American World War veterans. One favored building a standing army big enough to defend the entire Western Hemisphere, the other preferred trying voluntary enlistment until Jan. 1, and then if not adequate, jumping at once into conscription.

Differing viewpoints developed on major issues.

On the question of the safety of this country, one Italian editor termed the possibility of a German invasion ridiculous. In contrast, the Yiddish editor declared that if Great Britain was beaten, this country might be dragged into war quicker than it expected.

Various Points of View

As to the fate of Britain, the Greek editor felt its victory would save democracy. On the other hand, an Italian editor indicated the best safety for democracy consisted in the complete preservation of this country and the whole Western Hemisphere from foreign attack.

President Roosevelt's foreign policy was similarly favored and opposed. The Lithuanian editor gave it enthusiastic support. In protest, an Italian editor said the President was doing all he could to lead this country into the war.

More than a local view of foreign language opinion on conscription and aid to England is supplied by the survey because several of the periodicals are national in their circulation while others enjoy a distribution through New England and beyond.

Comments follow:

Italian

La Notizia (The News), the only daily newspaper published in Italian in New England, G. N. Longarini, publisher and general manager, said:

"I believe in conscription only if we do not obtain a large enough army through voluntary enlistment. We should build a defense which is sufficient to defend the whole Western Hemisphere. We should also take whatever safeguards are necessary to prevent any parts of this hemisphere from falling into the hands of European governments.

"As to the sending of military supplies to England, I don't see how that can be done. We should not send over any arms, because they are badly needed here for our own use. I do not believe our present preparations are adequate, and feel that we should have a much larger plan of training and armament.

"I am particularly interested in our military defense because of being a volunteer American World War veteran I was wounded twice, and held a reserve officers' commission in the United States Army until three years ago.

"I think Italians generally hold the views I have just expressed. They are Americans and place their interest in America first."

Mr. Longarini added that his newspaper had a circulation of 21,000.

Gazzetta del Massachusetts, Italian weekly, James Vincent Donnaruma, editor and publisher, said:

"I am certainly in favor of a limited conscription, calling in for training purposes boys from 21 to 31, but am against conscripting over the age of 31. I have always felt this country should have a trained standing army.

"As to this nation sending aid to England, it is inviting trouble for itself in following that policy. If it is the intention of the President of the United States to enter the war, he is hastening in that

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Willkie Is Back In Home State For His Speech

Gets big welcome in Rushville, home town of Mrs. Willkie—Goes to Elwood for ceremony.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 16—Wendell L. Willkie was back in his home State of Indiana today preparing to take the plunge into the active candidacy for the Presidency tomorrow in his acceptance speech.

Most of this small town of 6,000, which is about 30 miles from Elwood and is the home town of Mrs. Willkie, was up at midnight last night to see him arrive in a breathless "motorcade" that tore recklessly over 60 miles of winding road from the Indianapolis Airport. Most of the population of the neighboring towns was on hand today to catch a sight of the candidate as he rested before the address at Elwood tomorrow that will set the tone for the whole campaign. A note of enthusiastic local pride was evident in the reception which brought to a climax a trip by air and auto from Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Now he is back in his own home territory and the typical little Hoosier center where he and Mrs. Willkie between them own five big farms, with 1,400 acres of good corn and wheat land, and some of the best hogs, says the candidate, in the State.

All five Willkie tenants are Democrats, but there is considerable likelihood that they will "take a walk" in this election, it is affirmed.

There has been a drought in some parts of Indiana, but its effect has been spotty and here in Rushville it has been less serious than over at Elwood. Mr. Willkie "loafed" today, preparatory to tomorrow's address and looked over some of his crops and corn land on which are his tenants.

Is Guest of His Farm Manager

The Willkies stayed last night at the home of Mary and Nora Sleeth, the former being the manager of his farms. They first paid a visit to Mrs. Cora Wilk, Mrs. Willkie's mother.

The party that accompanied the candidate will not soon forget the wild ride last night that tore over the level Indiana prairie under a nearly full moon, sometimes with cars racing three abreast at 50 and 60 miles an hour and generally with no police protection.

The party started out from the airport with a demure group of about 24 cars, but every casual motorist going the same way joined the race and tried to get to the front and by the time the grateful notes of the Rush County

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Welkin to ring for Willkie as news bites home town: Page 2.

Congress Approves Measure To Mobilize National Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Congress has now added to the President's national defense powers an authorization to order the National Guard and all other reserve components of the Army into one year's active service anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

The House yesterday by a 342 to 33 vote added its approval to emergency measure passed by the Senate Aug. 8. In normal times the National Guard is subject to only 15 days of active service a year.

Army spokesmen have disclosed intention of using the Guard along with units of the Regular Army to train the thousands of young men they still hope to conscript this fall for military service.

Congressional approval of the National Guard measure was completed, except for a few minor adjustments between Senate and House bills, 17 days after the power had been asked by President Roosevelt in a special message.

Restriction Defeated

In both the Senate and House last-minute efforts to restrict use of the Guard to continental United States and its possessions were defeated after such limitation was attacked as a repudiation of the policy of hemispheric solidarity laid down in the Monroe Doctrine. In the Senate the limiting amendment was defeated by a single vote; in the House by more than 100.

Though Republican war veteran, Representative William J. Miller of Connecticut led the fight in the House for restricting the services of guardsmen, another Republican, James W. Wadsworth of New York, assumed the leadership that finally defeated the Miller amendment. Voting for final passage were 215 Democrats, 124 Republicans, two Progressives and one Farmer-Laborite.

As the bill now stands, all youths 18 years of age or under found to be enlisted in the National Guard would be rejected and given honorable discharge.

Guardsmen and Reservists, who, upon their return from Federal service find their former employers able to but unwilling to re-employ them may institute proceedings for reinstatement in United States District Courts, instead of before the National Labor Relations Board, as the Senate version provided.

In cases deemed meritorious United States District Attorneys shall serve as counsel without charge to the complaining Guardsmen or Reservists.

Provision is ordered for the maintenance of dependents of Guardsmen or Reservists who do not take advantage of discharge privileges under the Act, such provisions to be made according to regulations prescribed by the President.

Army schedules call for the calling of the first 55,000 Guardsmen by Sept. 15, another 55,000 by Oct. 15; from 65,000 to 70,000 more in November and another smaller group in December. Among the guard units to be mobilized will be anti-aircraft and harbor defense regiments.

Draft Defended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Voluntary enlistment has been "a miserable and almost fatal failure in every national emergency from the American Revolution to date," said Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, Executive of the Joint Army-Navy Selective Service Committee, in a radiocast last night.

Those who advocate increasing the armed forces by this method, he said, "are unfamiliar with American history.

"Every national emergency in our history has been an indictment of the volunteer system. Selective service is the only method by which we can procure the men necessary to complete our national defense program."

U. S.-British Talk Trade: Destroyers for Air Bases? 2,500 Planes Strafe Britain

Sixth successive raids hit Britain from Scotland to Cornwall in south and Wales.

President says matter is being discussed with London and also with Canada.

By the Associated Press

German raiders blasted the length and breadth of Britain today from Northern Scotland to Cornwall in the southwest in numbers estimated as high 2500 planes. The attack followed hard on yesterday's assault, which brought the war to London's very gates.

While heavy fighting was reported by Germans to be in progress over London, the British censorship placed a close ban on all reports from the London office of the Associated Press. The only message received until late in the day was that German warplanes were flying high outside London this morning. At 2 p. m. the Associated Press Office in New York was still in contact with its London office, but while other messages were coming through with fair regularity, nothing had come through relating to the raid for two hours.

German reports, which the British censor finally approved for publication, stated that huge explosions from Nazi bombs had been observed at Purfleet and Barking, to the north of the Woolwich arsenal.

Raid Sirens Heard

The London broadcasting station GSV went off the air suddenly at 5:11 p. m.

NBC listeners in New York heard air raid alarm sirens in the background of the program which was being broadcast at the time.

Then the air was silent. This coincided with a long break in the automatic telegraph machine bringing news direct from London to the offices of the Associated Press in New York.

Beginning before dawn, the Nazi raiders launched the sixth successive day of the greatest mass air siege of all time by raining bombs on the Midlands, industrial heart of England; the Northwest, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest and Wales.

Revising upward the number of German planes reported shot down yesterday to 169, the Air and Home Security Ministries announced that these included 153 brought down by British fighters, 11 by anti-aircraft, one by Lewis gun and two by infantry fire. Thirty-four British planes were lost.

The previous British figures, based on reports up to last midnight, on yesterday's air war were 144 German craft destroyed to 27 British fighter craft.

The Germans reported 143 British planes were destroyed yesterday, 106 of them in air combat, and acknowledged the loss of only 32 German planes.

Returning to the attack today the Germans swept across the coast in wave upon wave, flying at 20,000 feet and barely visible from the ground.

In All Directions

The formations spread in all directions, with the greatest swarms flying over towns in various parts of the southeast.

A number of persons were killed early today in the Midlands where numerous fires were quickly controlled. Many casualties were counted in one southwest town and in an area of the southeast.

British fighters challenged the invaders from all sides and anti-aircraft guns kept up a continual din that blended with the thunder of exploding German heavy explosive, incendiary and whistling bombs.

The German High Command reported that Nazi pilots during the night heavily bombed harbor facilities at Portland, the big naval base on the southeast coast; Scarborough, Bridlington, Middlesbrough and Hull, all on the northeast coast; Airplane and armament works at Birmingham, flying fields in south, southeast and central England, then sowed mines before channel harbors.

Sixteen German bombers attacked shipping in the southeast area in a raid quickly broken up by anti-aircraft fire and British Spitfires.

The Air and Home Security Communiqué said that last night's attacks, although not on a large scale, were spread over a wide area.

The invaders yesterday struck in Scotland in the vital munitions areas of northeast England and along the southern coast all the way from the Thames estuary—leading to London—to Lands End, the far eastern frontier of these islands.

The Royal Air Force loosed every turreted gun in its fighter force and crippled airplanes fell steadily on English soil.

The German strategy was simple: while German fighters took on the British Hurricane and Spitfire patrols miles above the ground—from 12,000 to 15,000 feet up—the Nazi bombers snaked across the coast in close formation.

The objectives of this unprec-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Wide World

Josh Lee

Democratic Senator from Oklahoma says there is no law in the way of sale of destroyers to England.

Greek Ships Escape From Air Attack

ATHENS, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Greek destroyers Vasilevs Georgios 1, and Vasilissa Olga were attacked from the air today by "unknown" warplanes as they steamed toward the island of Tinos where the Greek cruiser Helle was torpedoed and sunk yesterday by an unidentified submarine.

The two destroyers, according to reports reaching Athens, escaped damage by zigzagging at full speed. They did not open fire on the planes.

The Government remained silent to avoid cause for provocation. High sources, however, said the attacking planes had been "absolutely identified."

It also was reported that a Greek merchantship identified as the "Frin" was bombed by "unknown" warplanes while lying in an unidentified Greek harbor.

The air attacks came amid mounting tension in the relations between Greece and Italy, following a bitter Italian press campaign against the small kingdom.

Turks to Act?

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Turkish press hinted strongly today that any open Italian move against Greece may see this country immediately involved in fulfillment of the British-Turkish mutual assistance pact.

Many newspapers bluntly asserted that Italy's accusations against Greece merely were a shield for an ambitious Italian program soon to be divulged.

Premier Rafik Saydam conferred with the Greek Minister and then held long conferences with Army and Navy leaders.

President Inonu of Turkey conferred with Franz von Papen, German Ambassador.

Italy says British sank Greek cruiser: Page 5.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—President Roosevelt announced today that "the United States Government is holding conversations with the Government of the British Empire with regard to the acquisition of naval and air bases for the defense of the Western Hemisphere and with special regard to the Panama Canal."

Indicating that the present conversations were on a large scale and looked toward a broadened defense program for this hemisphere, the President also said that "the United States Government is carrying on conversations with the Canadian Government on the defense of the Western Hemisphere."

A further presidential disclosure was that the United States Army and Navy had each sent high officials to Britain, on the latter's invitation, to witness the Island's defense. The Army observers are Maj. Gen. Delos Emmons, Commander of the General Headquarters Air Force, and Brig. Gen. George B. Strong, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the War Plans Division.

The naval observer is Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations.

Part of Huge Plan

Although the President emphasized that the negotiations with Canada were carried on separately from those with Great Britain, White House circles see them both as among the first steps in a broad plan to amalgamate the entire Western Hemisphere into an impregnable fortress.

The talks with Canada are particularly significant, according to observers here, in that Canadian co-operation would be essential in any defense against attack from Europe over the northern route. Canadian co-operation would also be of great help to the United States in the event of a clash with Russia in the Bering Sea-Alaska region.

Although President Roosevelt told reporters at his press conference that the question of air and naval bases was not tied with that of sending to Britain the 50 or more over-age destroyers which London is seeking, it is not believed that Britain would open such conversations at this time if the destroyers did not play a part in them.

Denies Opinion on Legality

Importance is also being attached to the fact that the President did not commit himself as to whether or not action on the destroyers was being considered, although it is assumed that if no consideration were being given the question he would deny it in light of the possible political storm it may raise in Congress.

The President refused to discuss what Britain might gain in return for permitting the acquisition of air and naval bases. Nor

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

U. S. Naval bases on British soil: Page 2.

The nation's total budget, including defense, will be at least $15,000,000,000 yearly, predicts tax expert. [Details: Finance Page.]

How to Stall an Air Raid: Use 'Guppies' and 'Spaghetti'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Britain, coping with Nazi air attacks of unexampled vigor, is defending its skies by a variety of means. Effectiveness of the defense is not measured entirely by the number of German planes brought down, but also by the extent to which the British can break up the Reich's air-formations and deflect them from their objectives.

Among the defenders' weapons are these:

1. The R. A. F. Planes of the Royal Air Force constitute the first line of defense. They are outnumbered. But neutral observers credit the British claim that their fighters have proved individually superior to the Germans. Various ratios have been suggested, ranging from 2½ to 1, to 5 to 1 for British superiority.

2. Antiaircraft Fire. Britain has concentrated in recent weeks on improvement of its antiaircraft batteries. Hits from this type of defense are comparatively few, an important purpose being to keep the raiders high so that bombing aim is poor. "Pom-pom" guns, recently improved, fire explosive shells more than an inch in caliber, the multi-barreled guns giving a widely distributed range.

3. The "guppies." Balloon barrages have evoked much humorous comment, but their dangling cables have proved an important deterrent to Nazi airmen. They are particularly effective at night. Most of them are handled from trucks so they can be quickly moved. Power winches swiftly raise and lower the balloons.

4. "Spaghetti shells." Shells with a steel cable coiled inside—released when the projectile reaches the desired altitude, provide entanglement for German invaders.

5. A "mystery weapon?" British reports tell of "plane traps" devised by the Transport Ministry. No details are given. German replies spoke of nets which are shot into the air, but claimed they were "little more than toys."

Behind such devices a significant battle is being waged in the production of planes which hold the answer to ultimate air supremacy. Britain recently claimed to have reached equality with the German output, taking into account the planes being received from the United States. There are no definitive figures but estimates of German plane production range from 1,600 to 5,000 a month.

U. S. Bases on British Soil Proposed in Naval Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The leasing to the United States of naval bases in British territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere in exchange for "over-age" American naval destroyers has been proposed in conversations between Washington and London, according to information in quarters here which usually are well informed. The consensus was that the scheme might be worked out and that an announcement might be expected at the White House in Washington within the next few days.

Efforts to induce Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, to come out in his acceptance speech in Elwood, Ind., on Saturday for the transfer of 50 or more of these destroyers to Britain also are being made. While it was not known what attitude Mr. Willkie would take in this matter, it is known that his closest business and political friends are strongly for the sale of these war craft, being satisfied that not only would the terms offered by Britain be right, but that in transferring the destroyers to the British Admiralty, the Administration in Washington would be serving the best interests of the American Nation.

Exact location of the naval bases which, it was said, Britain would grant the United States under a 99-year lease has not been worked out, but they would be strung out between Newfoundland and Trinidad, thus constituting the strongest chain of naval defense of both the United States coastline and the Panama Canal this country has ever had. Naval experts said the scheme, if worked out, would augment the defense of the Canal through control of the Windward Passage to an extent that would make the waterway impregnable by sea from the Atlantic side.

Taking Initiative

Further material resources would be afforded the United States, it was stressed, through the accretion of British naval strength operating out of these bases in conjunction with the United States Navy, in the event this country went to war with Germany. It would mean, it was added, just another joining up of forces as was had in 1917, which proved invincible in the World War and brought the Germany Navy to Scapa Flow.

Reports of the conversations now on between London and Washington were regarded as indicative of the urgent need the Winston Churchill Government places upon naval vessels of light draught to protect the English Channel coast line against a Nazi attempt at invasion. The urgency of this coastal protection was thought in high pro-Allies quarters here to come ahead of military airplanes, though only temporarily.

Once the destroyer question is resolved satisfactorily to the British and their American friends, attention here immediately will be turned to augmented production of military flying craft and other essential matériel to aid the English and enable them to carry out the promise made by Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for War, this week, that the British would soon take the offensive. American assistance in supplying munitions will be essential to the fulfillment of this promise, it was declared.

Transfer of Destroyers

Foremost international and admiralty lawyers, like Frederic R. Coudert, Charles C. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thacher, George Rublee, Dean Acheson, hold that the transfer of destroyers wanted by the British would be legal. As an American defense measure, the transfer has the backing of Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War. The majority of public opinion backs General Pershing, surveys by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and by other organizations indicate.

Lack of official information concerning conversations between London and Washington made for misunderstanding here of these talks. The Fellowship for Reconciliation issued a protest against transfer of British territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere to the United States.

"Selling war vessels in exchange for land is just as much a departure from the spirit of neutrality as sale for money," a spokesman for the Fellowship said. "The last vestige of American claim to an attitude of neutrality in the war is, in our opinion, gone if this plan is adopted."

Martinique Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The United States showed continued interest in Martinique as a potential danger spot by announcing today that a naval lieutenant commander was to be attached to the American Consulate on the French island in the West Indies.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said he had no information on reports that British and French officials had reached a working agreement regarding French warships at Martinique. A French aircraft carrier put in there with about 200 American-made planes after France sued for an armistice. This was followed by the arrival of British warships, which caused fears among officials here that hostilities might develop within the American neutrality zone.

The United States has been seeking to promote an agreement between Britain and France, to avoid hostilities.

Lease of Bases

LONDON (AP)—American proposals for leasing airbases on British West Indian islands may be under discussion and will certainly be received "with interest and sympathy," a foreign office spokesman said.

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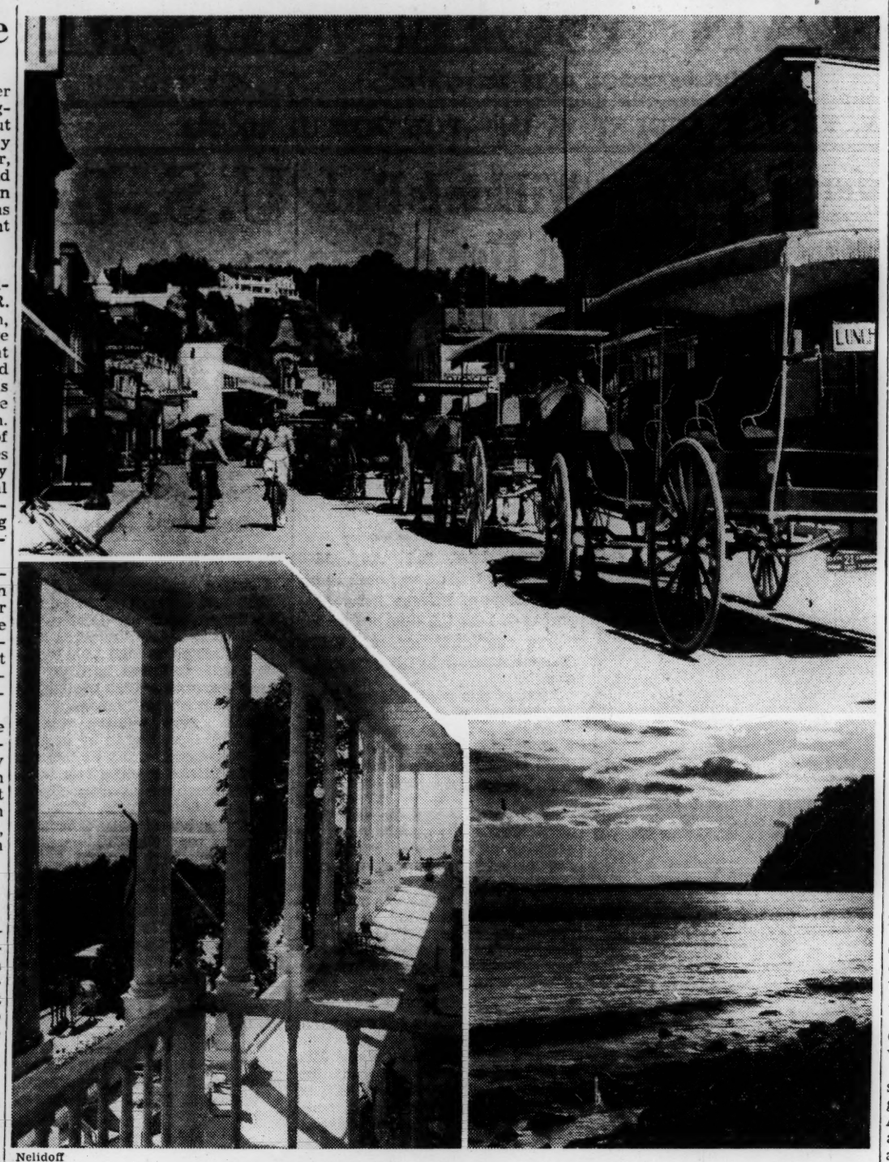
Oats Still Make the Horse Trot on Mackinac



Nelidoff

Well-Named 'Bermuda of America'

Top: Long lines of carriages wait visitors on arrival of boat to take leisurely tour of the Island and its many points of interest. Automobiles are not allowed.

Lower left: Looking from the porch of the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, to the Straits of Mackinac.

Lower right: Sunsets on Mackinac Island bring into sharp silhouette the jutting headlands.

Mackinac Island Hopes to Greet Willkie

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mackinac Island, Mich.

This small peaceful island, situated between Lakes Huron and Michigan in the Straits of Mackinac, once again is of national importance. The reason is the possible visit of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee. An invitation has been extended to Mr. Willkie to visit this "Bermuda of America" after his nomination-acceptance speech on Saturday According to reports the new Republican leader is considering the invitation favorably.

If Mr. Willkie does visit Mackinac Island he can be assured of a royal welcome. Islanders here are quite schooled in the art of welcoming United States dignitaries. Presidents Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Vice-Presidents Charles W. Fairbanks and Thomas R. Marshall, Henry T. Rainey, and General Leonard Wood all have, at one time or another, visited this Michigan resort.

You will find Mackinac Island in any history of the United States. It is, in fact, the most historic spot in the Middle West. It is the Gibraltar of the Great Lakes. It is the only community in America where the simple place of colonial life is preserved.

No Automobiles Allowed

Here, despite the fact the Island is situated in the heart of the automobile industry, motorcars are not allowed. Horse-drawn carriages, bicycles, and roller chairs are the only modes of transportation.

The horse, however, is king and may be seen as a span harnessed to the handsome vis-a-vis carriage of W. Stewart Woodfill, owner of Grand Hotel, or festooned in gay plumes, hitched to a canopied buckboard, waiting for sightseers at the dock. Or you may see Old Dobbin pulling a Democrat wagon filled with tourists on their way to Wishing Spring, where, it is said, if you drink of the crystal pure water and wish, and then keep the secret for three days, the object of your desires will come to fruition.

Rising some 200 feet out of the water, Mackinac Island has been endowed with a variety of scenery. Of particular interest is Arch Rock. It is a 149-foot-high natural bridge with a 50-foot span. The Island also boasts other phenomena including a Giant's Stairway, and Echo Grotto, and a Sugar Loaf.

Monitor Traveltalks

Veranda 880 Feet Long

As the visitor ferries across from Mackinac City or St. Ignace, Mich., the two approaches some 45 minutes distant from the Island, a sight of great beauty is the white majestic wide expanse, which upon closer view is the 600-room resort hotel, called America's Grand Hotel. The huge columned stately veranda is 880 feet long and is considered to be the longest in the world.

On July 10 of this year, Grand Hotel completed 53 years of successful hotel operation. It operates only 71 days of each season and employs 500 persons. Extra special courtesy in graciousness and hospitality is given to each guest. The custom is stressed to the degree that even the assistant managers come from behind the desks to stand upon the porch to receive visitors as they arrive in their carriages. Many of the rooms of the hotel look down upon the checkerboarded stone dance floor in the Italian gardens circled by a forest of cedars.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt opened Grand Hotel in 1887 with John Oliver Plank, who then was the country's leading resort operator of three fashionable hotels in New England, and George Pullman, the sleeping car builder of Chicago.

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Stay-at-Home Voters Targets Of Willkie Drive in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 -With Willkie - for - President activities now stemming out of seven national headquarters here, New York Republicans are giving intensive attention to stay-at-home voter lists whose participation or lack of it may make the difference between success and failure in sweeping the pivotal Empire State into the Republican column on Election Day.

The initiative in the local drive for full party strength has been taken by the New York County Republican Committee headed by Kenneth F. Simpson, who has the undertaking going forward with a corps of telephone interviewers in Committee Headquarters at the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, and a newly designated Manhattan Campaign Committee at 17 East Forty-ninth Street. The latter, whose chairman is Joseph Clark Baldwin, City Councilman, has Democrats and independents among its members and is assembling 4,000 volunteers for a house-to-house canvass of the estimated 200,000 persons who have neither registered nor voted at recent elections here.

Co-operating in the pressure to move on nonregistrants to insure a maximum city poll for the Willkie - McNary presidential ticket, Republican State Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle today had urged on voters who expect to be out of town during registration week, opening on Oct. 7, to take advantage of New York's central registration law. This permits such voters to register at Board of Election offices, which has central quarters in each of the City's five boroughs, on any day up to Aug. 31.

Both major parties are organizing city wide canvasses to get out the voters during the regular registration days of Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 14, from 5 o'clock p. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m., and Oct. 15, from 7 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

With the opening of offices for the First Voters' League Committee of Nine Million at 379 Fifth Avenue, New York City now is the center for three groups of independents in the Republican national campaign field. The others are the Associated Willkie Clubs of America, headed by Oren J. Root, Jr., and the Democrats-for-Willkie Organization, headed by Dr. Alan Valentine, at 100 and 120 East Forty-second Street, respectively.

In addition, there are the Eastern Division of the Republican National Committee, headed by Samuel F. Pryor, in the Grand Central Terminal Building, the Willkie personal headquarters, with Russell Davenport in charge, in the Commodore Hotel, the National Republican Club, and the Women's National Republican Club at 3 West Fifty-first Street. The Republican State Committee is at 41 East Forty-second Street.

Mr. Pryor today had appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Eastern Division, Charlton Macveagh, of New York, a pre-convention Willkie supporter and active in the Alfred M. Landon forces of 1936.

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Ickes on Air

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee has reserved radio time Monday night for Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Interior Department to make the first Administration reply to Wendell L. Willkie's speech Saturday accepting the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Ickes, who lunched with President Roosevelt, will speak from 8:30 to 9 p. m. (E. S. T.) over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Cramp's Yard, Idle 13 Years, To Build Ships

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Under the impetus of the Navy's expansion program, famous old Cramp's Shipyard is turning back toward its heritage.

Known the world over by sailors and shipping men for warships, commercial and pleasure craft, the 110-year-old yard—a tangled collection of unpainted buildings and shops along the Delaware—is now in the process of reorganization after standing idle 13 years.

Mayor Robert E. Lamberton said that if everything goes well the plant may be ready to accept Government contracts by January, 1941. Admiral Samuel M. Robinson, head of the Navy's Engineering Department, told Lamberton "the Government is very anxious that this step shall be taken."

William Cramp, at the age of 23, started his yard in 1830. It was one of 14 dotting the Delaware in the Philadelphia area then, but none of the others was as long-lived or as famous.

A company controlled by a group of financiers headed by Averill Harriman took over the yard during World War years and made ship construction history by turning out 46 destroyers, three transports, two freighters and four tankers, continuing the naval tradition begun by Cramp's years before.

From the ways of the local yard the U. S. Navy received its first propeller tug-boat.

In 1846, the year of the Mexican War, the yard turned out more than half the 300 surf boats ordered hastily for the landing of General Scott's Army at Vera Cruz.

For the Northern Navy in the Civil War, Cramp's furnished one of the first three armored vessels, the new Ironsides, a protected man-of-war.

In the late 80's, Cramp's became prominently identified with warship construction.

When Cervera's fleet was destroyed at Santiago, in the last great naval engagement in which American war vessels have fought alone against an enemy, nearly all the important vessels were Cramp-built.

The tradition was continued through the early part of the present century and during the World War Cramp's more than did "its part."

But a decline set in after the war, finally the yard was forced to close in 1927, for lack of orders.

Spokane Building Near New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Residential construction in Spokane in April this year was the greatest for any month but one, in the past 30 years, a business survey made by the Industrial Bureau of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce indicates. In fact, the study shows that business gains were made along a wide front.

Spokane's total of 1,328 building permits was the best Jan. 1-May 1 mark in the city's history, and the value of permits for this period was the highest in 15 years.

The Spokane post office survey of May 1, shows only 666 of a total of approximately 28,475 single-family residences in the City vacant, and occupancy of 97 per cent. Counted as vacant were houses reserved for sale and under construction.

Inland Empire lumber production in 1940 is running 17 per cent ahead of 1939, as indicated by a Western Pine Association report for the first 17 weeks of the year.

Sales of new automobiles and trucks by Spokane dealers in April were 28 per cent greater than in April, 1939.

The 1940 postal receipts of Jan. 1-May are the highest in 10 years.

U. S. May Request Recall of German

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The State Department was reported reliably to be considering asking the German Government to recall one of its consular officials from this country because of his past activities in Brazil.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said the case of Freidrich Reed, recently transferred from Brazil to New York, was under active consideration and he planned an early announcement in the matter.

In other quarters, it was reported that the action probably would be a request that Mr. Reed leave this country in the interest of inter-American solidarity because of his activities in Brazil.

The State Department was asked by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to investigate Mr. Reed soon after he arrived in New York.

French Boat Owners To Report to Vichy

BERLIN (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a dispatch from Vichy, France, Aug. 16, saying that all French owners of seagoing craft of any size or description were requested to report immediately to French naval authorities.

The radiocast also said that the French Admiralty had forbidden Frenchmen to take pleasure trips by steamer or sailing craft in the Mediterranean.

Kaifeng Flood Rumor Denied by Japanese

PEIPING (AP)—A Japanese Army spokesman denied Aug. 16 that there were any serious floods in the Kaifeng region.

A Domei (Japanese News Agency) report that several thousand Chinese had been drowned in floods of the Yellow River in the Kaifeng region, Honan Province, was withdrawn.

Welkin to Ring for Willkie As News Bites Home Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 16—This town doesn't believe it yet, though the signs are all about. It doesn't believe that tomorrow it will be the news capital of the United States, no, not even though the space for 40,000 parked cars is laid out in the corn fields beyond the city park, and the hot dog stands—300 special concessions, count 'em, 300—are going up on every street corner and the price of the special baked minced-ham dinner has gone up from 30 to 35 cents at the local restaurant, and every room in the one hotel is booked up.

This town of 10,000 tomorrow is going to see "the boy who made good" return from the outside world and give Elwood a day such as it hasn't had since Major William McKinley dedicated the first tin plate mill in 1892. The mills are gone now. The tin plate industry of the United States started right here in Elwood on the local supply of natural gas. Then one day, after lush years in which they didn't even bother to turn the gas off in the daytime, the gas went p-fft. There was no more gas and the tin plate mills moved away. And so did all the young men of Elwood and Wendell Willkie with them. But tomorrow Mr. Willkie comes back again. And that is why the town is garlanded.

Real Folk Festival

This is such a folk festival as only could be staged in the United States that is as indigenous and spontaneous as a Bavarian-costumed folk dance, that is conducted in an atmosphere of maple-shaded streets, "Welcome Home Willkie" banners, bottled pop, steaming "red hots" and brass bands. Let's get the statistics over first. This is the kind of thing prepared for Mr. Willkie:

Free parking for 40,000 cars arriving with maybe two or more people each. That might account for 80,000. They used 4,000 stakes for those parking lots and 40 miles of wire, and they rented 240 acres of land, some of it with good corn on it (let's be exact, 65 acres of corn), which was taken off.

Seats have been set up under the maples, elms and beeches of Calloway Park, to the number of 30,000, as well as a bandstand with ornamental pillars and things, that makes the stage for the ceremony.

Bands? 250 of Them

Sixty-three special trains are going to pull in, with maybe 1,000 people each (reporters discount some of these figures, but lets take the official estimates) and there will be 250 bands, all pounding and marching and parading hither and yon at once, and the entire State Motor Police force will be here with uncounted special officers, guards and service men, not to mention Elwood's own constables, one of whom is out there today in a straw hat and badge, in front of Wendell's former home, directing traffic.

Its natural somehow to call him "Wendell"—everybody else does. This is the ultimate of folksyness. Men don't wear coats this weather, whether they wear "gallusses" or not. The idle lean up against the stone ridge of the Citizens Bank at Anderson and South A Streets and gawk at the "foreign" cars that already are making a traffic problem, and the occupants of the cars gawk back at the bronzed-armed idlers leaning there.

A town of 10,000 will be swallowed up by an invading army of 100,000 or more. But, somehow, Elwood puts its impress on the crowd for all that. For it stands for America, and the American way, and the American viewpoint. Yes, Elwood dominates it all, and today it is rubbing its hands and bursting with pride. And its all as cozy as a chicken supper at a church sociable.

Dated Lemonade

But let's be calm now, and get in a few more details. Here at this corner is a lemonade stand attended by three small children. They all sell Willkie buttons and they'll give you lemonade in a specially decorated glass that has the date on it—tomorrow's date—for a nickel, and sell six of the glasses for half a dollar. Here are signs pointing to Wendell Willkie's "birthplace," other signs pointing to his "residence." By the way, as you come into Elwood you are welcomed to the Kiwanis Club, as well as to the "Birthplace of Wendell L. Willkie, the Hope of Our Country."

Today every householder who hasn't got a flag up is putting up a flag. A lady in a poke bonnet is fixing the last strand of bunting on her front stoop under the Clematis vine. Painters here are finishing off another house. Elwood hasn't many new homes—modern industry made the town and then passed it by, its light flickered when the gas supply dwindled, but a few new industries have come since and agriculture has improved. And tomorrow the population will be nobody knows how many.

Bunting on City Hall

Well, there's a platform in front of the big pseudo Romanesque red-brick high school, and there's bunting on the yellowbrick City Building which, like every other Hoosier town hall, has a dome on it, and as for the municipal gymnasium, where the Elwood basketball "Panthers" play the Wabash "Apaches," it's all got up like a young man in his Sunday best.

At the second Elwood movie they are playing "The Man Who Talked Too Much" but that bill will be changed to a Laurel and Hardy comedy before the speech tomorrow. Admission is 15 cents, children a dime.

Going down the road at North A and 19th Streets, a block from the high school, is the former Willkie home, a nice, comfortable ginger-bready house built in the era when they put a plate of stained glass at the half-way landing of the front stairs. Even today, traffic is blocked in front of it. Not far away is the simple white birthplace, since remodeled.

WPA Crew Helps

So this is Elwood, It's like a bride waiting for the wedding ceremony, It's all a-twitter. Its laces and furbelows quiver in the breeze. Its maple leaves cast welcome shade on streets, hawkers shout their wares. Its WPA crew rushes street clearance to completion, for even here the New Deal symbol intrudes.

Laugh at it if you want to, but if you laugh you laugh alone. These hot dog venders are playing their part in a genuine American ceremony. So are the sellers of penny seals who advertise "Do Your Part, Buy Willkie Stamps." They are vital parts, really, in a vital occasion. So is the lady who has just tacked a home-made "Welcome Home, Wendell" on the clapboarding of her front stoop. Elwood is typical of the United States in a good many ways. Those forefathers meant it who inscribed over the Roma-arched entrance of the high school the words "The Hope of Our Country."

Yes, folks, its going to be a mighty nice little ceremony here tomorrow, and if you can't visit yourself, maybe you'll listen in over the radio. Our boy Wendell is a-comin' home.—R. L. S.

Dominican Customs Question Now Seen Near Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The prospect of an early settlement of the question of American supervision over the customs receipts of the Dominican Republic is seen here in the announcement that Hugh Wilson, former American Ambassador to Germany, is sailing for Ciudad Trujillo today.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who made the announcement of Mr. Wilson's sailing, said that the latter would have full Ambassadorial standing and that he would continue negotiations looking toward a modification or revision of the Dec. 27, 1924, Convention between the two countries.

This convention is a modification of an earlier convention, established in 1907, and permits the United States to exercise receivership over Dominican custom receipts. A portion of these receipts is then used to pay off United States owners of Dominican bonds.

Negotiations on the convention have been proceeding in Washington for several years and the removal of the negotiations to Ciudad Trujillo is taken as an indication that a settlement is in sight. Mr. Wilson is being accompanied by Harold D. Finley, assistant chief of the Division of American Republics of the Department of State.

Secretary Welles said that a modification of the existing set-up would be in line with the long-standing desire of the United States to meet the wishes of the Dominican Republic while protecting the interests of United States bondholders. Observers here recall that such action was taken in much the same circumstances involving Haiti.

State Department circles hold that a modification of American supervision, removing one more opportunity to charge "Yankee Imperialism" against the United States, would make a strong impression in Latin America at this time. They believe that it would again prove America's good-will toward its southern neighbors, while standing in sharp contrast to the present actions of the totalitariah nations abroad.

3 Plains States Lose Population

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Three midwestern Great Plains states — Oklahoma, South Dakota and Nebraska — lost population in the last ten years, the census bureau reported yesterday.

Preliminary census figures showed 1940 populations of 2,334,437 for Oklahoma, 639,972 for South Dakota and 1,313,468 for Nebraska. The losses were said to have been 2.6 per cent for Oklahoma, 7.6 for South Dakota and 4.7 for Nebraska.

Utah, however, was reported to have gained 8 per cent. Its 1940 figure was placed at 548,393.

Officials said they assumed droughts and dust storms of the mid-thirties were factors in the population decline of the midwestern states.

Novel Phone Listing Saves Time Looking

INDIANAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—The H. McArnold Zyxwythe in the Indianapolis telephone directory really is Robert Howard, newspaper man; Ernest McIlwain of the Social Security office, and Kermit Arnold, a publicity man.

The three, DePauw University graduates, room together, and chip in on the telephone bill.

The "Zyxwythe" doesn't mean anything—but it gives them the last listing in the book so their friends can find their number easily.

President of Bolivia Warns People to Accept War Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—While "the future of all humanity is being decided in Europe," Bolivians must accept and support the trials the war brings to them, declared President Enrique Peñaranda, addressing the opening session of Congress. It is their share of the weight imposed upon the peoples by the universal catastrophe, he said.

"Exceptional sacrifices" are necessary in all departments of life, he explained, and especially the development of internal policy. All are obliged to surrender every excess of luxury, "for which there is no justification even if there is room for it in the period of decisive crisis such as exists at present."

The Government remains true to democratic practices, the General-President said, and public administration is to be narrowed to the "most severe standards of political austerity." The demands of the State will take preference over all subaltern interests, the summary reduction of the Budget from 627,000,000 to 562,000,000 pesos being cited as an example of the new energy within the Government.

Hit at Bad Time

According to the Chief Executive, the European war broke at a time when Bolivia was recovering from the adverse effects of the Chaco war and, standing on the international crossroads, it had caught a glimpse of its new destiny in South America. This "new destiny" is bound up with the international policy, begun by post-Chaco war administrations and amplified by the present one, to extract Bolivia from its isolation and, in the words of Peñaranda, "assume the role corresponding to its geographical position, with gravitation toward the three big fluvial and maritime communication systems of South America."

Bolivia will rely for its national defense principally on the air arm, according to the President. He declared the "firm resolution of the Government to face once and for all the problem of aerial defense, even if it means shouldering huge sacrifices, such as, for example, the contracting of foreign instructors." The European war carried with it the lessons of military aviation and the Government is firmly determined that these shall not be ignored and the necessary expenditures made to secure material.

Incidentally, the President revealed that the Italian Air Mission, contracted shortly before the European war, is still in the country. He stated it was giving instruction in the Escuela de Armas, the Escuela Superior de Guerra and the Instituto Militar Geográfico. The biggest bases in connection with air arms expansion will be established at Cochabamba and La Paz.

Naturally, with tin accounting for 70 per cent of Bolivian exports, there was an extended reference to this metal in the Message. Exports in 1919 reached the highest figure in the last ten years and those of the first half of 1940 were "very satisfactory." But the war has once again proved that the smelting position is not satisfactory, and negotiations "are now proceeding in the United States to interest that country in establishing smelters there or here at home."

Despite the present paramount importance of tin, President Peñaranda told Congress that "it is oil wealth which will assure the economic future of Bolivia." Despite the expenditure of material and equipment, he disclosed, production is still rising daily. It has become necessary to increase the capital of the State Oil Company to accelerate exploration and development.

Education and Economics

Education was declared to be "purely an economic problem"—the construction of schools which the Government is doing within its limited means.

Despite the reduced budget the sum allotted for education in 1940, 80,000,000 pesos, is higher than last year's. But—and the President made the confession frankly—out of each 100 children only 14 attend school.

Economic policy is three-pointed: increased production, budgetary revision to reduce expenditures, and suspension of paper money issues with regulated bank credit. It is proving successful, according to the President, who reported that more revenue is coming in, with increased foreign exchange and the promise of a balanced budget for the first time since the Chaco war by the end of this year. "Moreover," he added, "we are paying foreign debts which it was impossible to leave in the oblivion."

North Dakota Wind Provides Power Through One-Man Utility Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANTHONY, N. D.—Mondays and Tuesdays are the big days for Steve's business because it is then that everybody washes.

"You see," explains Steve Tokach, Jr., "We have seven washing machines and four flat irons to supply on those days in addition to our regular outlets."

Steve lives in this tiny inland town 18 miles south of Bismarck on the West side of the Missouri River. Steve not only operates a garage but he also supplies the town with electricity—mostly from a wind-driven generator.

No books are necessary for Steve to check off the outlets for his current. "I supply 16 homes, a garage, a hardware store. . ."

"And two coolers," broke in an urchin who had climbed up to the top of the garage counter—possibly to add his set of digits to those his father had already nearly counted twice.

"And a grocery store—there's where the coolers are," he explained. "And the church and the school house."

Yes, Steve had meters and charged everyone according to the current used. How long had he been in the business?

"Fifteen or 16 years," was the answer. "You see, I started with a gasoline light plant, but two years ago I bought the wind machine and that has been doing most of the work except when the load gets too heavy. Now I have a new 57-cell storage battery which evens out the load and makes the wind machine more effective. If I buy another wind generator, or install a larger one, I won't have to run the gasoline motor except on Mondays and Tuesdays—the washing and ironing days."

"The only trouble with this job," the proprietor admitted, "Is that I can never leave it. It is worse than being postmaster or playing nursemaid to twins."

Strange as it may seem, wind-powered electric generators are used by the Montana-Dakota Utilities Company to preserve their natural gas pipelines.

Only Small Hollywood Segment Communistic, Dies Believes

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16 (AP)—Here for two days of secret hearings, Representative Martin Dies, Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, indicated his investigation starting today, would center on reports of possible espionage and sabotage.

He said the Committee might hear further testimony about Communistic activities in Hollywood, but "I believe most actors and actresses, writers and directors are patriotic citizens and only a small minority is involved."

Meanwhile Y. Frank Freeman, President of the Motion Picture Producers' Association, announced that "we welcome a complete and impartial investigation by the duly appointed body of the United States Government."

"Accusations against a few must not be allowed to reflect upon the whole," said Mr. Freeman.

"That part of the motion picture industry located in Hollywood is composed of approximately 32,000 workers. These workers are not willing to yield to anyone in their true Americanism."

Mr. Dies said his Committee has found "fifth column" conditions particularly bad in large American cities, and mentioned particularly Chicago, New York and west coast metropolitan areas.

"This country is in worse condition today from subversive activities than the countries that were overwhelmed by Hitler and Stalin," he declared.

Mr. Dies said his Committee has information that agents of foreign powers are employed in aircraft and other defense industries.

"We are checking information," he continued, "that a number of airplane wrecks during test flights, which resulted in many deaths, were the work of saboteurs.

"The shipping industry is another vital one on which we have had testimony that it is largely controlled by traitors and spies acting under instructions from Moscow."

Business Is Brisk On Columbia River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—With 339 boat passages—an average of more than 11 a day—recorded at Bonneville dam locks, upper Columbia River traffic reached new 1940 records in April when 52,932 tons of cargo were transported between Portland and the Inland Empire.

Thus, April was the third heaviest month yet in Bonneville's traffic history with only July and August, 1939, leading. The August record was 59,882 tons.

Cargo in April included gasoline, fuel oil, wheat, logs, piling, steel, and many other commodities, with the first two leading the list.

Opening a new water avenue for that type of commerce was barging of petroleum products all the way up the Snake River to Lewiston, Idaho.

Beachfront location — 232 rooms with baths — 3 outdoor sea-water pools—open sun decks—moderate rates.
THE Flanders
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Near The Mother Church
Temperate, Refined
First-Class Services
$2.00 up Daily
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PENINSULA HOUSE
SEABRIGHT NEW JERSEY

Squalor and Vast Wealth Mix in Mining Towns

Despite its drabness it offers striking lesson of progress and hope in America.

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the fourteenth article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPPERTON, Utah — When Brigham Young established his colonists in the Great Salt Lake basin, he urged them to stick to farming. He organized them exclusively as an agricultural community. Each family received land, and all were advised to preserve rural customs. They were assured that working on land is the best way to preserve virtue, piety, and brotherly love. Consequently, they have tended to oppose industries and mines.

But mining came. Utah's bleak mountains and bare ravines contain great wealth. It is said, that no other area in the world has larger coal deposits. Iron exists, and copper abounds. During the last 15 years, "Utah has produced 6.86 per cent of the world's copper; 6.8 per cent of the world's silver; 7 per cent of the world's lead." Since 1900, agricultural production in Utah has increased 41 per cent, manufacturing 220 per cent, and mining 263 per cent. Mining now brings Utah almost as much wealth as field crops and livestock combined. It is a vital and permanent part of the State's economy. The social order here will have to be based as much on minerals as on vegetables, fruit, and livestock. Can men working in the ground find the good life which these desert pioneers dreamed of?

I came out to Bingham Canyon, not far from Salt Lake City, to see. This center of copper mining was said to be a long, one-street town; squeezed between the high grim walls of two bare, brown, copper-bearing ridges. I feared a scene of squalor and frustration.

New Homes

So I was thrilled, just before entering the gorge, to come upon beautiful, green, well-watered Copperton. It is an ideal settlement of delightful new homes, surrounded by luxuriant trees and it has an exceedingly attractive new school. The place was built by the Utah Copper Company exclusively for its employees, who are provided with every modern appliance to make life convenient.

Proceeding on up the gulch, however, I found entirely different houses. Here is the typical mining settlement—as portrayed by moving pictures, detective stories, and social reformers. The winding steeply-ascending street is so narrow that autos can barely pass. The homes look old. They are crowded together with almost no place for lawns or playgrounds. The Community Church resembles a last year's rose that had always been stunted. The school is substantial, but reminds one of an old mill. Much of the street and many of the yards are dirty. I shuddered at the thought: "What if I had had to bring up my children here!"

The place where the men dig, said to be the largest open copper mine in the world, is a vast amphitheater, arranged with superb efficiency. As a spectacle and as an example of human achievement, it is magnificent. What the Utah Copper Company has accomplished in the way of getting copper out of meagerly-endowed stones is one of the grandest American epics. It is an industrial triumph.

I was there at a time of dynamiting. As I stood on the stage of the gigantic amphitheater, watching the daily bombardment shake a whole mountain side, a group of children crowded about, trying to sell me pretty little stones.

"Where did you get them?" I asked.

"Our daddies bring them as they come from work," they replied, each poking his or her collection into my face, and imploring, "Please take one from me; they cost only a dime each!"

Plainly Italian

As I bought one from the girl with the red dress, I asked her name. It was plainly Italian.

Then I accepted other stones, one at a time, from other children and called the roll. Straight-haired Marie and little black-eyed David were plainly Mexican.

Black-haired, alert Johannides was Greek.

The little Czech girl ought to have been blue-eyed and Slav-looking, but she wasn't. However, her name was. She tried to repeat a Czech sentence she'd learned from her father, but she couldn't recall it.

Little Hans had a name ending in "itch." His doubly-blue eyes may have come from a German mother and Croatian father.

Mike was surely Irish, though he looked as dark as though called Tony.

Most intelligent of them all was Gus, a tall, bright-eyed, high school student. His name could have come down from a stern Swedish Protestant, but actually descended from a Dalmatian Catholic. He became spokesman for the group, and as the mountain systematically exploded he told me of his little piece of America.

I might have been talking to children in the market place at Monastir, Macedonia. There, also, I would have found such a mixture.

"None of the children can speak anything but American," Gus said.

"No, we never call each other racial or religious nicknames," he went on. "We don't know where our fathers came from; we're just Americans."

I had never seen a pot melt so completely as this one.

"Yes, we all go to school," my spokesman continued, "we have to, it's a law. Yea, some like it. Most of the students in my senior high school class are girls."

"No, I don't know why; maybe the boys are hunting jobs."

"Can't they work in the mines?" I asked.

After High School

"No. The company takes them only after they've finished high school."

"Do many seek jobs here on graduating?"

"Yes, you make good money mining."

"How much?"

"Oh, ordinary diggers get $4.30 a day; foundry men $6.30; engineers up to $20, and the mine boss even more."

"Can they work up?"

"Sure, clear up from diggers to boss. Our present boss did."

"Are your fathers organized?"

"No. C. I. O.'s often tried to come in, but they don't have any luck."

"Are you all against them?"

"I guess so. The company's trying to make this the best mine in the world. They pay even more than the law says to. So, why should we join the C. I. O.? We don't want trouble."

"What do your fathers say about Hitler?"

"Not much. Some say he's awful, others think he'd be a grand thing. They say we need a Hitler."

"How are your homes?"

"Well, they've got water and light."

"But no baths?" I suggested.

"Oh, yes, they've got baths, too. "And down the gorge, at Copperton, are fine houses," he went on.

"Who live in them?"

"Oh, well, the big shots; you have to work up to those houses."

My spokesman seemed to think that natural.

"Any movies here?"

"No, we have to go to Salt Lake City."

"Have you cars?"

All Have Cars

"Every family has a car, unless it's got too many children."

"Are you going to be a miner, when you finish school?"

"I'd start now, if I could," he said.

This conversation was an object lesson to me. I had been in a laboratory, watching America being made. This ugly, squalid town is a wretched environment for a good life. It keeps men narrow and puts chains on their spirits. It can't be compared to some rural towns the Mormons built. It isn't what those pioneers dreamed of or what the Pilgrims and Jefferson and Lincoln dreamed of. It is a blot on "God's country." Nevertheless, it has grand features.

An extremely unpromising ore deposit has been turned into a vast, rich enterprise. Working conditions are good. These toilers are more secure and more prosperous than most American farmers. Though of many tongues, they are united Americans. Practically every child studies up through the grade school, many through high school. The miners can work up in their jobs. Little by little, ideal housing conditions are being prepared.

Even squalid Bingham Canyon shows very decided human progress. It proves mining could be a basis for the good life.

But I wonder if progress is fast enough and extensive enough? Will we realize soon enough, that in this explosive world such squalor and such vast wealth cannot long remain there, side by side, in peace?

Galloway

Outpost of Mining Industry

Above: The open-cut copper mine at Bingham, Utah, said to be the largest in the world. Inset: A miner works with a compressed air drill in a typical western mine.

Fast-Thinking Mechanic Saves Day As Fire Threatens Yankee Clipper

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—A quick-thinking mechanic who smothered with his hands a blaze that threatened to destroy the Yankee Clipper and the British flying boat Clare was the hero of La Guardia Field today.

Richard E. Ditty leaped to the port sea wing of the Clipper and placed his hands over a ventilation aperture from which flames spouted shortly after midnight as a crew was making routine repairs of the ship following its arrival yesterday from Lisbon.

He stifled the blaze so thoroughly that the aluminum paint on the wing was unscorched. Another mechanic suffered superficial face burns.

The blaze was attributed to a spark of undetermined origin which ignited fumes from gasoline tanks in the wing of the plane.

A few yards from the Clipper, was the Clare which also arrived yesterday, a small plane used by Pan American as a training ship and an 18-passenger flying boat. The hangar also houses engines and plane supplies.

Thomas Reid, night superintendnt at he hangar, said there was no evidence of sabotage.

He credited Ditty with averting a disastrous fire.

Safe Driving Taught Under WPA To South Carolina Young Folks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Safe driving schools are being conducted in South Carolina, at Columbia, Clinton, Laurens, Darlington and Florence, with financial support of WPA, and with sponsorship of the State Highway and Motor Vehicle Departments and the Highway Patrol. The first one was opened in April at Columbia, and since that time more than 1,000 students have been trained and certified. A capacity enrollment reported at the high school auditorium here, when W. Ted Gannaway, State Director of the schools, started a three weeks' course going. Chief of Police Claude L. Bobo announced that enrollments were being received for a second term, beginning Sept. 9.

"This series of schools is one of the best things that has been brought to us in a long time," Chief Bobo commented. "If we are to have increased safety on our steets and highways, we must begin with our future drivers while they are young. Boys and girls 14 years of age and above are eligible for the schools. We welcome them and are glad to state that no tuition will be charged, neither will students be asked to pay for textbooks or materials. The whole thing is being given to us and all the people have to do is to co-operate.

"I especially wish to bring the value of safety to parents. It is far better, if young folks are going to drive, to know that they are properly trained and know how to handle an automobile. Then, too, the boys and girls we train now should always have the proper conception of safety; and when they become men and women, not only will they be good drivers, but should be staunch advocates of safety practices."

Instruction begins in the classrooms, and consists later of actual driving on a test field. Both the State Highway Patrol and the City Police Department furnish an automobile and an officer instructor. The faculty is composed of Patrolman G. C. (Jerry) Merchant, Arthur McCullough, Mrs. Sarah B. Greene, Mrs. Bell West Martin, and Miss Elizabeth Gantt.

Mr. Gannaway both instructs and supervises. Present plans, he said, are to increase the schools to 15, with an ultimate output of 1,200 trained drivers a month.

Illinois WPA Applies Strict Vehicle Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When it comes to safety, the driver of an automobile or truck is a bigger problem than the machine he operates, and he should get the major share of attention when his car is inspected, declares the Division of Operations' Safety Section of the Illinois Work Projects Administration.

During a four-year period, 37.5 per cent of all fatalities on WPA in Illinois were caused by vehicles, the Safety Section declares in a report to Charles E. Miner, Illinois WPA Administrator. But of these, only 4.2 per cent resulted from mechanical failure. Drivers were responsible for the rest.

A new and improved system of inspecting all vehicles used under jurisdiction of the Illinois WPA went into effect July 1, and is more stringent than the Illinois Truck Act, it is said. While the latter requires a semi-annual inspection of trucks, WPA demands inspection every 60 days and a thorough test of the drivers—their ability, knowledge and habits of obedience to traffic laws, and interest in the safe operation of their machines. All truck drivers on WPA projects must have a chauffeur's license regardless of their vehicle's source; and drivers of privately owned cars, used on official business, must have a driver's license.

Already the Illinois WPA has made an outstanding record in safety, it point out. During the last three months of the fiscal year just completed, 60,800,000 man hours were worked without a fatality.

N. Y. Composer Named To St. John's Faculty

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 16 (AP)—Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College, announced yesterday the appointment of Elliott Carter, New York composer and music critic, to the College faculty as tutor and director of musical activities.

Mr. Carter, who will replace Herbert Schwartz as Musical Director, received his B. A. from Harvard in 1930, and an M. A. in Music from Harvard in 1932. Since 1936, he has lived in New York composing, teaching, and writing.

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Chicago Negro 'World's Fair' Shows Race's Achievements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Achievements of the American Negro—in the arts and sciences, in work with the hands, in religion—are visualized here in "the first Negro World's Fair of all history," as the program of the American Negro Exposition describes it.

Seventy-five years of Negro progress since emancipation are being celebrated in exhibits and events at the Coliseum. The exposition will continue until Sept. 2. Both state and Federal governments are participating in the exposition with a combined subsidy of $150,000.

Here is a visual history lesson. Dioramas, murals, displays of literature, painting, and educational work tell a coherent tale of the Negro in the New World, from his voyage with Columbus, through slavery, to his status in 1940.

Impressive as is the story, more striking still are the people who come to learn their race's history here, not conscious that they themselves are the most important exhibit of all. Negro men and women of all classes, from workers in blue shirts to holders of Phi Beta Kappa keys, proceed in orderly fashion up and down the aisles, gaining a new respect for the achievements of their own race.

Writers Meet Visitors

In the hall of literature, successful novelists like Richard Wright, who won the Harper Prize for "Native Son"; Arna Bontemps, author of "Dark Laughter" and "Sad Faced Boy," and Dr. Horace R. Cayton, writer on economic subjects, discussed their work with interested visitors.

Young Negroes of Chicago had much to do with the staging of this exposition.

Credit for launching the idea of an exposition is given to James W. Washington, who persuaded the Illinois Legislature to appropriate $75,000 for the fair. The Federal Government matched this sum.

This means that white people have co-operated to make this exposition a success. To Erik Lindgren, Swedish-born and Swedish-educated diorama maker, now Illinois State Director of Exhibits, goes credit for the designing of 33 excellent dioramas illustrating important episodes in the history of the Negro race. These scenes, taken from The "Cavalcade," lead back into early history, showing the Negro helping to build the temple of Kharnak and the Sphinx; the colored Ethiopians using the first wheel; and Africans smelting "the world's first smelted iron." Then come famous Negro individuals: Crispus Attucks, the first to sacrifice himself for the cause of the colonists in the Revolution; Matt Henson, searching for the North Pole with Peary; and so on to the World War, in which Negroes were decorated for bravery.

Other Exhibits

Here murals take up the story. William Edouard Scott, a colored painter of note, has depicted such scenes as Negroes thanking Abraham Lincoln for their freedom; Marion Anderson singing at the Lincoln Memorial, and George Washington Carver, Negro researcher, receiving Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald in his laboratory.

The exposition includes, besides governmental and private exhibits, a theater, a library, and an art gallery. In the theater, a number of artistic events are scheduled.

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British-Irish Larders Well Stocked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Today Great Britain faces the prospect of a German invasion, or a German naval blockade, or both, with the comforting knowledge that the national larder is stocked as it was never stocked before," said Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, in an interview here.

"Distressing stories have been printed in the American press, I know," he went on, "suggesting that the British are already obliged to tighten their belts uncomfortably and are likely to face great hardship and hunger in the near future. But these are fabrications from biassed sources. The simple truth is that, taking the situation at a whole, there is no serious shortage of food in these islands, and the experience of ten months' war suggests that there isn't likely to be any."

Lord Woolton explained that the Ministry of Food has necessarily based all its plans on the assumption that the worst may occur, and he declared that, even if Germany's intensified submarine campaign were to prove vastly more successful than hitherto, it is almost inconceivable that the British could be starved out.

Huge Stores of Food

Not only are prodigious food stores—enough to keep the country going for six months or more, without any augmentation—dispersed so widely that extensive dislocation of internal transportation by bombing could not prevent distribution where needed, but, so Lord Woolton pointed out, the harvest prospects in Britain are good, while continental crops are expected this year to produce no more than 70 per cent of the normal yield.

"Since Britain exercises major control of the seas," the Food Minister remarked, "it seems obvious that a starving out campaign may well work the wrong way, from the German viewpoint. The gauge of a country's power of sustenance is afforded by its supplies of wheat and edible fats. If these are low, that is the writing on the wall. Britain today is well supplied with these essentials, while it is estimated that Germany's fats are reduced by something like 50 per cent."

The present reassuring situation in regard to Britain's supplies of what Lord Woolton describes as foods essential for maintaining "the economic man" in good heart and shape, has been brought about by co-ordinating within the Ministry of Food the special talents of civil servants—the steel framework of the concern, so to speak—businessmen, trade specialists, and research experts. Today the Ministry is responsible for securing 90 per cent of Britain's imported foodstuffs, an undertaking which represents a turnover of £600,000,000 a year, built up in little more than ten months.

Balanced Diet Assured

Normally Britain's imports are a matter just for the traders concerned, and no State supervision is exercised to ensure that their operations bring a balanced diet to the community as a whole. But since the Ministry has been in charge the policy has been rigidly adhered to of importing, first and foremost, commodities calculated to achieve that end.

This policy is offered by Lord Woolton as a main reason for the shortage of cattle and pountry feed here. The choice has often had to be made between filling available cargo space with wheat that humans can consume or using it for livestock fodder, and the former course has been considered the wiser. Heavy British purchases are anticipated from the abundant supplies of maize in the United States and the Argentine, when freightage and convoy become available for transport across the Atlantic.

Meanwhile, with British poultry farmers obliged to dispose of so many birds through lack of chicken feed, and with 75 per cent of Britain's egg imports cut away by Germany's invasion of Scandinavia and the Low Countries, there is now, and is bound to be in the immediate future, an acute shortage here of eggs. This deficiency, like that of butter, has to be made good from other and more remote sources.

Wide World

Lord Woolton
Britain's Secretary of Food

No Complaints From Public

In regard to rationing generally, Lord Woolton said that he had had no serious complaints from the public. "On the other hand," he observed, "I have received many letters from individuals who say they would be glad if the limitation were more severe, so that they could feel they personally were playing a greater part in easing the Government's import difficulties and giving greater help in building up reserve supplies. I make a special point of reading myself all letters that come to me from the public," he went on, "and the ones to which I pay the closest attention are those from private individuals, especially those from persons humbly situated, who in war as in peace, have the hardest time of all."

Lord Woolton cited the evidence of his experts to show that the present quantities allowed for each individual of the six types of commodity rationed—butter (and margarine), meat, bacon, sugar, cooking fats, and tea—are adequate, but it has to be remembered that prices have gone up and a certain proportion of the public cannot afford to take its full share.

As a matter of fact, though, the only ration that people have not been taking to the full is that for meat—to the extent of some 20 per cent. The needs of milk cows have been considered first in the limitation of imported foodstuffs for animals, and milk, of which there is an abundant supply, is nowadays provided free or at 2d. a pint for nursing mothers and for children under five, if their circumstances prevent it being bought for them at ordinary prices.

Pay and Prices

"While it is true that food prices have gone up," commented Lord Woolton, "on account of freightage costs and money exchange alterations, so have many people's wages, notably in the skilled trades." So far as prices are concerned, there is no profitering by tradesmen, and no likelihood of it, for the Food Minister has full powers to close down a shop at once and prohibit its offending owner from starting up in business again. Maximum prices are fixed for certain commodities, and this fact puts a check on the rise of costs caused through competitive bidding by the ordinary operation of the law of supply and demand during a national shortage.

"Throughout this country, in which we have no food queues or prospect of them," concluded Lord Woolton, "retailers have been encouraged to lay in stocks to the full extent of their capacity. The best place in which to store as many supplies as possible is the shop. For their presence there gives confidence, eases future transport problems, and ensures the widest dispersion of food in the very areas where it is to be consumed."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Official advice to the people of Eire on laying up stores of food and fuel and a warning of privations they must expect clearly illustrate how the country, despite its neutrality, is affected by the war.

Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Supplies, summing up the food situation recently, said: Meat, milk, bacon, vegetables and poultry offer no great problem since they are produced in excess of home needs. Stocks of other food and coal are abundant, he said, enough to withstand total blockade for more than six months. But distribution at home might be disorganized by an invasion and he therefore advised householders to lay in stores of such essentials as flour, and manufacturers to stock their premises with coal and raw materials.

Retailers, too, were urged to secure maximum stocks and the Minister announced arrangements with the wholesalers whereby payment could be deferred till supplies had been sold to the public. Banks are to assist manufacturers to make big purchases of raw materials.

Eire has thus been assured that it would be in no immediate danger of starvation if invaded. But Mr. Lemass warned his listeners that they would have to put up with obtaining bare necessities and forgo luxuries.

Pointing out that Irish industry depended on a continuous flow of materials from Britain, Mr. Lemass continued, "Up to the present our communications with Great Britain have not been affected by the war, and materials have been forthcoming in such quantities as the British Government were prepared to release for export to us."

But invasion of Britain, he said, would seriously impede, if not completely stop for a time, the movement of goods. In which case a great part of the useful work in building up home industry might be undone at least for the duration of the war.

Mr. Lemass stressed the magnitude and imminence of the threat to Eire, which, he regretted, many Irish people still failed to comprehend.

Destroyers

Continued from Page 1

would he say whether he believed that he had the right, under existing laws to release the destroyers to Britain without further Congressional action. He did deny, however, that Attorney General Robert H. Jackson had given him an opinion on the legality of such action.

Thus a decision on the part of the United States whether or not to sell Britain the destroyers as a bulwark against a Nazi invasion is seen as imminent here today as renewed appeals for the warships emphasized their importance to the British people.

Acting on what appeared to be presidential encouragement, Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma yesterday told the Senate that the destroyers could be sent to Britain with no change in any existing law and that an immediate strengthening of British naval defenses was of vital importance to American national security. Senator Lee's address was made after a long talk with President Roosevelt.

The likelihood that Great Britain has offered this country air and naval bases in return for destroyer aid is seen here as increased by the fact that Army and Navy spokesmen have frequently stated that an adequate defense of this Continent demands such additional bases, many of which could be conveniently located on such British possessions as Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Trinidad, and British Honduras.

Senator Lee, in declaring that the transfer of vessels could be done conveniently and legally, pointed out that many of the Nation's foremost naval and military authorities had come out in favor of destroyer aid to Britain. Among those he named were Gen. John J. Pershing, World War Commander of the A. E. F.; Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., former Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet.

U. S. Will Stand Alone—If!

"If England falls from the Nazi power drive upon her, for the first time the United States will stand alone in a hostile world surrounded by totalitarian powers who hate democracy," Senator Lee said.

He then recalled that four prominent lawyers, Charles G. Burlingham, Thomas D. Thatcher, George Rublee and Dean Acheson, had pointed out that none of the ships involved had been built to aid any foreign nation and that their transfer could not be construed as an act of war and, under a recent congressional measure, needed only the certification of the Chief of Naval Operations that they were not essential to the defense of the United States to permit their immediate dispatch to Britain.

A portion of the Senate, led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan vigorously opposed and challenged Senator Lee's arguments, insisting that (1) it would be an act of war, (2) that if the vessels could serve Britain they could serve the United States equally well and (3) that if called upon for an opinion the Navy would oppose any such transfer.

The last point is believed to be well taken here, since it is recalled that Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had told a Senate Committee last June that both he and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, were opposed to any such action. That many high Navy Department officials are still of the same opinion has been confirmed by recent "off-the-record" statements at the Navy Department.

The chief argument against the transfer now being used at the Navy Department is, "What justification would the Navy have to ask for many new vessels if it trades away 50 that are still serviceable, although old?"

Those observers who insist that a decision on the destroyer question is imminent, point out that British requests and public and official interest has reached such a stage that some definite action, either for or against the transfer, must be taken soon. They declared that it is against the interest of both the American people and the Administration to leave Britain uncertain as to America's decision.

Where Germans Struck

By a Staff Artist

Main Points of Attack Aug. 15 and 16

2,500 Planes Strafe England

Continued from Page 1

edented raid were shipping, ports, munitions and industrial plants, and, above all, airports.

No less than 500 Nazi planes appeared over the southeast coast alone.

The attack on Croydon—some eight miles from Charing Cross, a great railway center as familiar to Londoners as Grand Central is to New Yorkers—brought civilians to their doors cheering the R. A. F. on.

In the midst of this great thrust at the heart of England, the Air Ministry announced that British bombers had been at work in Germany, too.

"Strong" forces, it was said, attacked oil storage plants, refineries, railroads and power plants near Bordeaux and Cologne in Nazi-occupied northern France. Three oil storage and refining plants were declared to have been left in flames, and an unannounced number of airdromes in France likewise were hit.

Nazi Figures Up

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—Informed Nazis said today 144 British planes were destroyed yesterday during the widespread raids on Britain which extended on into the night.

These sources earlier had said that 520 German bombers and fighters had taken part in the big raids on Southern and Central England, with an unknown additional number in action over Scotland.

The British plane losses yesterday included a number inflicted in the dark hours in raids which extended far into North England and Scotland, it was said.

After raids on munitions plants in North England, explosions were observed, informed sources were advised.

Fascist Push Slows

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (AP)—British aerial bombardment and machine-gun fire on Italian troop concentrations and communications lines in Somaliland have slowed up the Fascist advance on Berbera, capital of the Protectorate, the British reported today.

The Italians were said to be meeting stiffer resistance from British forces, aided by native troops, and from constant bombing of columns attempting to advance from two directions.

One Italian column was using the Coast Road from Zeila to Berbera, and was aiming first at Burhar, 40 miles west of Berbera. The other was driving from the south through Jurgaran Pass.

Today's British communiqué said Italian motor transports and troops were "successfully bombed and machine-gunned."

London dispatches, however, said the British military situation in Somaliland remains "rather critical" and the British forces now defending the heights around the town may be forced to fall back on Berbera, according to authoritative sources disclosed today.

These sources admitted that the British defenders of Berbera were badly outnumbered, faced by two Italian divisions, but declared that "there must be limits to reinforcements sent to Somaliland, limits imposed by the general strategic situation."

The battle for Berbera was understood to be still in progress, with Italian columns advancing on the city, seaport capital of the British possession, from the west along the coast and from the south through the Jugargan Pass region.

Meanwhile, destruction of a number of flying boats in a British raid on Bomba, Italian Libya, was reported today in a Royal Air Force communiqué.

Italy Again Bombed

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP)—British planes flying across Switzerland bombed cities in Northern Italy for the second time in three days today.

Air raid alarms were sounded last night and early this morning in Basel and Bern, Switzerland, when foreign bombing planes flew over. The Swiss Government ordered its minister in London to protest against violation of the Swiss frontier Aug. 13 and 14, when more than 30 foreign warplanes crossed Switzerland twice at a time when the British admittedly were bombing Italian industrial centers.

Japanese Again Reported Seeking War Rights in Siam

HONG KONG, Aug. 16 (AP)—Chinese reports that Japan is seeking special rights in Thailand (Siam), including air, land and naval bases, were revived today by the proposed departure next week for Tokyo of a Thailand military mission.

These reports said that among the things Japan sought were the use of Thailand's railways, a mutual assistance pact and close economic and military collaboration.

A Chinese spokesman said persistent Chinese inquiries had failed to elicit specific information from Thailand but China was concerned because of the presence in Thailand of several million Chinese and because of Japan's expansion of influence southward.

Chinese inquiries originally were prompted by a Tokyo spokesman's statement that the treaty of friendship reached June 12 by Japan and Thailand basically was unlike agreements reached at the same time between Thailand and Britain and France.

[The British and French pacts with Thailand were announced merely as treaties of friendship while the Thailand-Japanese treaty was said to include provision for exchange of information and consultation regarding matters of mutual interest and a guaranty that neither would assist a third party should one attack either of them.

A Tokyo spokesman at the time said Thailand had proposed a non-aggression treaty but Japan considered such a pact unnecessary.]

Talks Confirmed

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, in a statement similar to that made in Washington by President Roosevelt, said that conversations are in progress between the United States and Canadian Governments looking toward defense of the American Hemisphere.

British Cancel Hitler's Date For Triumph

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—Adolf Hitler's highly propagandized timetable of Blitzkrieg conquests would appear to have gone wrong. Aug. 15, yesterday, was the date circulated from Berlin as the appointed day for the triumphal entry of the Nazis in London.

With the usual method of mesmeric insistence, reports, rumors, and semiofficial statements were pumped out of the German Propaganda Ministry last May, while the battle for France was under way, that Paris would fall about June 15, the armistice would be signed on June 27, and that the Germans would be in London by the middle of August. The success of the first two of these cases had tended to establish in the thought of some a sort of fatalistic acceptance of the time-table.

Today is by no means the first time that the suggested dates put out by Berlin as part of the propaganda of war have been upset. But today's breakdown, as nearly all the British newspapers this morning point out with ironic emphasis, shatters with particular effectiveness Herr Hitler's series of attempted hypnotic prophecies.

Period of Storms Nears

However, within another six weeks or less, bad weather will be the rule in the North Sea and English Channel, not the exception. Equinoctial storms of unpredictable force and duration can be expected there by mid-September. They invariably come as a prelude to the Sept. 22 equinox in those shallow and temperamental waters.

Germany therefore must achieve victory, whether by invasion or by utterly devastating bomb attack, before then, and the known results of the Nazi air Blitzkrieg up to now do not impress the British people as indicating that prospects of a quick victory have greatly brightened for Herr Hitler in the nearly two months that the fight has raged.

Indeed, there is a feeling among many here that if Germany does not obtain a victory over these islands before the winter the effect will be tantamount to having attempted invasion and failed.

The British, therefore, are determined to remain ever watchful and as strong as possible in their island fortress, whatever may be the situation elsewhere.

Time Given for Preparation

During the six weeks' lull in land hostilities between the time France fell in late June and the time that intensified air attacks started up this month, a degree of preparedness was reached which was held by some to justify the opinion that attack upon these islands was far more likely to fail than to succeed, and might even be a favorable development from the British point of view.

At that stage there rose the danger of an overconfidence that might lead to lessening of vigilance and concentration, and furnish the Germans with the opportunity of springing a surprise, despite the armed strength gathered here. So the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, delivered a solemn warning to the nation against overconfidence, and work upon the consolidation of the British defensive front continues as earnestly as ever.

"Consolidation" is not, perhaps, the happiest word to choose in connection with Britain's defensive measures. For it carries a certain connotation of immobility, while the basic plan adopted here is keyed essentially to a campaign of aggressive movement, in which adequate bodies of mobile reserves can be rushed instantly from strategic points to any area where attack might be launched from the sea, from the air, or from both.

Obstacles to Invasion

The most obvious areas to be defended in strength were those on the East, Southeast, and South coasts, where it was clear that water-borne troops, with the heavy material required for successful landing and penetration, could attempt to establish "bridgeheads" across narrow seas, in co-operation with bombers and parachutists or glider-borne troops, the latter being dropped or landed to attack the coastal defenders from the rear, to cut communications, and to cause confusion generally.

To effect a successful invasion—which means encompassing the full and enduring occupation of the country after compelling the destruction or capitulation of the defense—the Germans would have to land a force strong enough to deal with more than 4,000,000 men under arms in Britain at the present time. Just how extremely difficult this would be can be estimated from the fact that to transport 100,000 men would require between 200 and 250 large ships, or more than 10,000 small vessels of the barge type.

As to air transport, moving an expeditionary force of 250,000 men, with their supplies and equipment, involves, it is estimated, the shifting of 130,000 tons every day, so if the air were relied upon alone for an invasion, and each troop-carrier or freight plane made five flights (which is asking a great deal), Germany would need between 6,000 and 8,000 suitable machines as a front-line force, with an equal number in reserve.

The possibility of invasion by sea and air, is, of course, not denied. The use of trains of gliders—pulled by a large plane—for carrying fully equipped infantry in compact units, has aroused much speculation. Gliders, loosed at a great height over the sea, could come in separately "under their own power" from several different directions. Some 2,000 five-glider trains, if they penetrated air defenses, could land an infantry force of upward of 100,000.

Japan Joins the Ranks Of Totalitarian States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 16—Japan stands today as a totalitarian nation.

The process has been a gradual one. But today, following the dissolution of the liberal Minseito Party, Nippon enters the ranks of those nations which have thrown aside democratic political control and adopted the rule of a single party.

Now, under the control of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japan formally adds to its military and economic adventures an excursion into the realm of unitary government.

Yet there are definite factors in the Japanese situation which may limit the operations of dictatorship. So far the Japanese method has not gone so far as either Germany or Italy. How these restraints will endure remains to be seen.

Difference in Parties

The Minseito Party, under the patronage of the Mitsubishi commercial interests opposed the Manchuria occupation, whereas the Mitsui dominated Seiyukai Party supported the Manchuria adventure and also backed the construction of a big navy.

The Seiyukai Party terminated its 40-year existence late in July in accordance with the Konoye one-party plan. But the Minseito Party dissolution was delayed due to internal strife with the so-called reformist group which for the past fortnight had been vigorously pushing its effort to terminate the existence of the 13-year-old party resulting from the 1927 fusion of the Kenseikai and Seiyuhonto Parties.

Domei, official Japanese news agency, contends that the Minseito Party fell before the forces demanding an entirely new political, economic, and social structure in Japan.

New Chapter in History

This, the agency adds in exposition of the official view, may definitely be said to have closed one chapter of history and embarked upon a new one.

The final Minseito manifesto says that Japan faces an opportunity to contribute to the establishment of a new world order by creating a new order in East Asia and achieving its objectives in China at a time when the world is facing an historically unparalleled upheaval. It urges the Nation to triumph over all difficulties and achieve unity by organizing a firm, national structure and strengthening the administrative power.

Editorially, the Japan Times, spokesman for the Foreign Office, says that Premier Konoye's one-party idea contemplates some form of National control over all forms of life with the aim of increased efficiency, "in other words, totalitarianism, although the Premier hastened to say that the new society would be evolved gradually and would be molded moderately, rejecting any form of bureaucracy which would mean a return to a Shogunate control.

Clings to Reforms

"Clearly this country does not intend to surrender the rights and reforms achieved after 1868. The Constitution remains an instrument of government under His Majesty's direction. The rights of protest and appeal still are retained by the people so that the creation of a single party does not deprive the electorate of supervision over the ministers and officials appointed to govern them.

"The Japanese regard the situation today as an impermanent condition forced on them by totalitarian forms adopted by other countries. Unless this country submits to similar forms of total discipline it knows that its hard won place as the Far Eastern leader will be undermined or threatened.

"Japan looks forward to the time when there may be some relaxation toward the greater freedom which is universally desired."

Wishful Thinking

This must, however, be regarded more as wishful thinking than anything presently anticipatable. Virtually every present sign points to greater, rather than less, tightening of controls. The central hopes rest upon the termination of hostilities in China which continues a will-o'-the-wisp, despite the constant flood of optimistic Tokyo statements.

Hardening of Japanese international policy is meanwhile indicated in the naval spokesmen's declarations that Japan will refuse to accept the new allocation of control in the Shanghai defense sectors, following withdrawal of British troops. The plan approved by the Municipal Council in Shanghai would have given American Marines control of the central business district, although letting the Japanese take the western residential area.

This would have left the vital commercial houses and the Chinese court under occidental supervision and would have avoided putting Americans into the embarrassing situation of attempting the impossible task of preserving order in the vicinity of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese gambling and opium resorts in the so-called "badlands" territory west of the International Settlement and likewise would have sidestepped the problem of whether Americans should abandon their traditional policy of remaining strictly within the settlement, whereas the British defense lines have run somewhat beyond to the westward. How far the Japanese will persist in their opposition perhaps is debatable. It is unlikely that the issue will come to a point of force in view of Japan's desire not to come to an open clash with the United States.

Control Uncertain

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Domei, official Japanese news agency, today radiocast a report that United States Marines on Aug. 18 would take over "the rights and duties" of the British garrison at Tientsin, North China. The British are to leave that day. [The United States maintains two companies of marines at Tientsin.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Japanese Government will not give its approval to the Shanghai defense commanders' decision to split control of the British defense area among United States and Japanese forces, a Japanese naval spokesman declared today.

His statements made clear that the entire problem created by Britain's decision to withdraw her troops from Shanghai still is unsolved as far as the Japanese are concerned, with the outcome possibly depending on how far the United States is prepared to go to enforce the Defense Committee's decision.

That decision, which was approved today by the Shanghai Municipal Council, is contingent on acceptance by the Governments concerned. It was reached Thursday in a four-hour meeting in which British and American votes carried over Japanese opposition.

The Japanese spokesman today definitely indicated the Japanese would be unwilling to accept any arrangements except their own "demand" that the entire British area by handed over to Japanese control.

He said another meeting of the Defense Committee would be called at an unspecified time to consider additional "final proposals" and that in the meantime the Japanese would consider yesterday's committee agreement "only tentative and not final."

The spokesman said:

"In view of the actual situation in this area, Japanese authorities have demanded as a matter of course that the defense sector evucated by the British be transferred to Japanese forces. . . . No arrangement without consent of the Japanese authorities will be practical . . . any arrangement to which the Japanese commander objects will not be approved by the Japanese Government."

"In view of the fact that International Settlement is used as a base of operations by Chinese terrorists," he added, "the Japanese hope to take over defense of the entire Settlement."

The Defense Committee decision to divide the control had been welcomed in other foreign circles, and the Chinese dollar, which had been reflecting uneasiness, rallied immediately.

Chief surprise of the Defense Committee proposal was allotment of West Hongkew to the U. S. Marines. It would be the first time the Marines would extend their control north of Soochow Creek, in a district which it had been expected would be handed to the Japanese.

British Belittle Nazi Naval Claims

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Admiralty said today Britain had lost only 47 naval units as against German and Italian claims that 269 British battleships, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines had been destroyed.

British, allied and neutral merchant losses up to Aug. 4 were 2,514,199 tons, compared with German claims of 5,078,038 tons, it declared.

The Germans, one official observed, must see a lot of "ghost" ships.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	N	D	L	E		G	L	O	V	E	S
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Food Outlook Is Excellent In Europe, Nazi Experts Say

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—Europe's 1940 crop prospects were described as "average good" today by German agricultural experts, who said the Reich's food situation was excellent with record root crops (potatoes, beets, etc.) soon to be harvested.

These experts said the rationing system had greatly helped Germany to reduce cereal consumption, and declared there was absolutely no cause for worry since the Reich's grain supplies were still plentiful.

Figures were unavailable, it was said, because statistics on Germany's food supplies are regarded as a military secret.

The German experts declared that Britain would be to blame if her blockade caused grain shortages in countries formerly allied with her—France, Norway and the Lowlands, for instance.

These sources said the Balkans would produce smaller grain surpluses than heretofore. Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium will need imports of cereals as they always have. France, it was asserted, must look after her own needs; normally she is self-sufficient as far as grains are concerned, the Germans said.

Canadian Wheat

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16 (AP)—An 11-man committee, instructed to study possibilities of solving the Canadian wheat storage problem, was set up here last night at a conference of representatives of grain interests, farm bodies and Government delegates.

If possible the committee will place a definite proposal before the 100 delegates attending the conference when it resumes today. The conference agreed unanimously that when a plan has been decided upon a special delegation should present it to the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

The conference was called by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba to study all problems raised by the prospect of a heavy 1940 grain crop in the west, a record carry-over and disappearance of most European markets.

J. G. Taggart, Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, told delegates 20 per cent of the farm population or 24,000 farmers in his province, with 3,100,000 acres under cultivation, would have a yield of eight bushels or less an acre.

Few of these farmers would have wheat to store, he said. Another group of 53,000 farmers, with 7,000,000 acres under crop, would have a yield of between eight and 14 bushels an acre, he added, and if they were allowed a second delivery quota before Dec. 1, they, too, would have no storage problem.

The storage question is important to a third group of 45,000 farmers whose 5,500,000 acres would yield 15 or more bushels an acre, Mr. Taggart said.

Blames Blockade

VICHY, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—Marcel Deat, French rightist political leader, today blamed the British blockade for France's inability to import wheat and other needed supplies and hinted the German occupation might become "increasingly severe" on the French people if the blockade is continued.

M. Deat criticized Frenchmen who express hope England will win the war, declaring that "it is to the evident and certain interest of France that England be defeated as rapidly as possible."

M. Deat wrote in an article in L'Oeuvre that if food importations cannot be resumed "through the use of our stocks of gold deposited on the other side of the Atlantic," the winter will bring the menace of famine.

"Will it be then that the German occupation, harassed by the same troubles (the blockade), will take on an increasingly severe character?" the Rightist leader asked. He argued that the "immense riches" of the British Empire should be used "for the peace and welfare of the world and be returned to the people collectively."

Belgian Needs

NEW YORK (AP)—William Hallam Tuck, who helped direct the Hoover Food Commission's relief work in Belgium 25 years ago, has returned from that conquered country with the prediction that Belgians "will be faced with famine" by the end of the year unless help comes from western nations at once. Mr. Tuck arrived on the American Export liner Excambion, which came from Lisbon with 178 passengers, including 58 Americans, and $2,535,931 in gold from an undisclosed country. He said that Belgium was "practically without wheat" on Aug. 1, and that the September harvest was expected to supply 50 per cent of the needs of the 8,300,000 people until the end of the year.

British Sank Greek Cruiser To Embroil Italy, Says Gayda

ROME, Aug. 16 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, today accused the British Admiralty of sinking the Greek light cruiser Helle yesterday and called it an attempt to precipitate a crisis between Italy and Greece.

Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, denied British suggestions that an Italian submarine had torpodoed the Helle in Tinos Island harbor yesterday and declared it was evident this was "a new plot."

The sinking of the cruiser, he wrote, was "obviously a new blow struck by the British Admiralty which, in perfect agreement with the propaganda services, thought it could surely lay the responsibility on Italy, profiting from the present diplomatic phase of the Italian-Greek conflict with the obvious aim of provoking Greek reaction."

Claiming that no Italian submarine was in the vicinity of Tinos Island, Greece, when the Greek cruiser was sunk in that harbor yesterday, Italian authorities said none of their commanders had reported such an attack.

Throughout the war the Italian press has supported German contentions that the British liner Athenia, torpedoed with a loss of 113 lives on the first day of the war was sunk by the British themselves to cast blame on the Germans.

Fascists said there was no connection between the sinking of the Helle and the decapitation of Daut Hoggia, Albanian "patriot" near the Greek border, and that Italy would persist in her demands for "justice" for Albania and Albanians despite the newest British "maneuver."

Gayda wrote that the problem of Italo-Greek-Albania relations which shows itself acute "awaits its necessary satisfactory solution."

Italy, he declared, intends its limitation of the dispute and its course toward a solution "to be quite clear and separate from all criminal speculations of England which would like to profit from the present Greek complications after having largely created them."

Greek Losses

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Greek merchant shipping losses rose to 46 vessels of 191,389 gross tons with the disclosure yesterday of 10 previously unreported sinkings by a Greek official here who said developments in his homeland indicated "we will be fighting Italy."

Capt. Nicolas Kourbalis, Greek Consul of Mercantile Marine, made this comment when informed of his country's ordering Greek ships to remain in home ports.

He said he had received no order halting Greek shipping in American waters. About 20 vessels were in United States ports, including six at New York and six distributed among Baltimore, Philadelphia and Norfolk, Va.

He also disclosed that Greek ship losses had doubled since Italy entered the war June 10, making the Mediterranean a free-for-all battlefield.

"Already two have been sunk in a mine field between Italy and Libya and two more were sunk by belligerent warships in Greek waters," Captain Kourbalis said.

Greece had a merchant fleet of 605 ships of 1,780,666 tons before the war, the ninth largest fleet in the world.

The newly-reported losses, which sent Greek fatalities to 200 men, were: The Adamantios, 4,277 tons; Ia, 4,860; Alexandros, 4,343; Galaxias, 4,393; Kalliopi, 4,965; Kyma, 3,994; Niion, 5,134; Panagiotis Th. Coumantarious, 5,839; Faneromeni, 3,404; and Frangoula B. Goulandris, 6,701.

Crusade—Twentieth Century Style

Wide World

Britain Is Asked to Open Its Purse

This poster calling on the British public to "join the crusade" against Naziism by buying National War Bonds has been placed at the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square in London. One of the four lions which "guard" the column can be seen in the picture. Passed by British censor.

When London Hears Raid Alarm

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Air-raid sirens sent Londoners scurrying toward air-raid shelters shortly after German bombers struck at Croydon airport last night.

Watchers on the roof of the five-story Associated Press Building saw no bombers over the heart of the city while the warning was on.

There was no gunfire, although a huge column of smoke rising from the direction of Croydon could be seen plainly.

The rumble of busses and trolley cars was the only sound in the streets, empty save for the tin-hatted air-raid wardens and policemen.

The wardens went through the shelters full of Londoners caught on the way home from work and warned those who had no gas-masks:

"You'd better have one next time."

The city's teeming center was as quiet as a country village at midnight.

Great stations filled with commuters bound for suburban homes were emptied in two minutes after the first sound of sirens.

The Strand Deserted

The Strand, main thoroughfare between Charing Cross and the newspaper district, was forlorn. There were some Australian soldiers on "London leave," who gazed casually at the skies.

When police tried to send them toward shelters, they said, "Let the gals and kids fill 'em first," and kept on watching.

As the sirens sounded the all-clear, scores of workers in the city interrupted their rush home in order to enter the ancient portals of Saint Paul's for prayer and solace.

Near the cathedral, the roar of traffic began, like water rushing through a suddenly opened dam.

Another observer at the south coast, believed to be at Southampton, said:

"Nazi raiders struck at barrage balloons protecting this great shipping terminus in a three-hour raid. Some balloons were shot down.

"It was the third day in succession the Germans had attacked this port.

"After the first attack subsided, a second wave of raiders appeared from the east but fled before British fighters.

"One fighter trapped a Nazi bomber out of formation and shot it down with one burst of machine-gun fire.

"The second wave did not hit any balloons.

"Planes roared on to a town only a few miles from here and an Associated Press correspondent there telephoned:

"'They shot down six German planes here.

"'About 250 of them came out of the sun apparently with the idea of attacking the airport.

"'Ground defenses put up a heavy fire, then Spitfire and Hurricane fighters met them, fighting it out at about 25,000 feet up.

"'A number of Germans baled out of machines that were hit. One floated down in the middle of town and police arrested him.'"

Ten Explosions Counted

An eye-witness at Croydon said: "Twenty German dive bombers, their black crosses gleaming, struck late yesterday at Croydon.

"Bomb-strewn splinters damaged a bus passing the big airport, a perfume factory was hit and set afire, and even as smoke clouds billowed over the neighborhood rescue crews worked feverishly amid the wreckage to save those they could reach.

"Two thirds of the airport is well hemmed in by buildings; a park flanks the open side.

"The bus was wrecked. Its engine was ripped out, the driver's cabin was splintered and windows were smashed by the explosive which dug a crater 10 yards in diameter in the road.

"One woman said she counted 10 heavy bomb explosions. Another said: 'They even machine-gunned us to the shelter in our back garden. How we got there God alone knows.

"One big bomb narrowly missed the gas works near the airport and houses nearby were wrecked.

"Auxiliary firemen sped through debris littered streets — a cool lot — putting out fires as methodically as if the thundering destruction about them was only 'atmosphere' for make-believe raid practice.

Debris on the Ground

"Damage to the airport itself—which in peacetime is not generally used for military purposes—was not believed to be as extensive as had been feared.

"Debris scattered the ground for several hundred yards in some places, however, showed that there were hits.

A resident on the outskirts of the airdrome was watching the maneuvers of nine British planes circling high above the airport when "from nowhere a swarm of German machines hurtled out of the sky.

"There was a terrific melee, followed by a hot anti-aircraft barrage," he said.

After remaining over the spot for only a minute or two the German planes went off with our fighters hot on their heels."

One elderly man said that an explosion alongside his home sent up a shower of earth that rattled ominously against the walls and "it gave maw a fair old turn, it did," he said.

The woman, who said she was machine-gunned, told of dashing for the garden yard shelter with her two months old baby in her arms.

She said she heard the bullets strike and the whistle of falling bombs.

Red Army's Chief Of Staff Changed

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP)—Soviet Russia's army has a new Chief of Staff, Gen. K. A. Meretskoff, replacing Marshal B. M. Shaposhnikoff, who asked to be relieved for reasons of health.

The retiring Chief was named Deputy People's Commissar of Defense by the Council of People's Commissars.

[General Meretskoff is the former chief of the Leningrad Military District who was reported dismissed last December because of the poor initial showing of the Red Army against Finland.

These reports were not confirmed by Moscow, but General Meretskoff's replacement was generally credited at that time.]

Marshal Shaposhnikoff, Chief of Staff since May, 1937, was decorated last January during the Finnish war for "successful guidance of operations of the Red Army."

Marshal Simeon Budyenny, former Chief of the Moscow Military District, also was named a Vice-Commissar. His successor to the Moscow post was not announced immediately.

Captured Flier Reaches England

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Wing Commander Basil Edward Embry, the first Royal Air Force officer to win a Distinguished Service Order with two bars, has escaped from a German prison camp and reached England safely.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Aug. 16 (AP)—Four Norwegians—three demobilized soldiers and a sailor—reached here in an 18-foot boat yesterday after crossing the Atlantic by sail and oars to escape from their Nazi-dominated homeland. They said they set out from Kristianiafjord July 5.

Soviet Designs on Alaska Called 'Non-Existent'

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP)—A Soviet campaign to regain Alaska is "non-existent," Pravda, Communist Party organ, said today in regard to reports in America that the northernmost possession of the United States was menaced by attack from Siberia.

Parachutes and 'Secret Orders' Laid to Trickery of Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—An apparent German attempt to destroy British morale through fear of parachutists was disclosed today by a British officer investigating the discovery of parachutes and "secret documents" dropped by Nazi airmen in the Midlands and Scotland this week.

The officer said that about 80 parachutes had been found but that their condition plainly indicated they were empty when they left the planes.

They lay, this officer said, "like poached eggs" with their harness lines—which would have been opened if they had been used for a genuine jump—still neatly folded in the center.

No Footprints Found

Moreover, there were no footprints near those found in loose or soft ground.

England had a brief scare Aug. 14 when it was reported parachutists had landed.

[The German Government denied that any had landed.]

The senior officer investigating the parachutes said one German plane had flown low in the moonlight over a road in front of a truck and had deliberately dropped a canvas bag containing "secret documents" in the center of the road.

In one case, the officer said, a parachute had been cut away from the harness, but the examiner deduced that it must have been cut away at least three weeks before it landed.

Orders Called "Spoof"

In each of the areas where the parachutes fell the investigators found old canvas bags similar to those motorcycle dispatch riders use. Inside each were identical packages of documents purporting to be operation orders addressed to the commander of a "parachute regiment" and English maps overprinted in German.

The expert who examined these orders said they were "just spoof."

Commenting that one bag was dropped on a main road in front of a truck, the officer remarked: "That isn't where you drop a bag you don't intend should fall into enemy hands."

He suggested the maneuver might have been meant to strengthen any peace offensive by scaring the English while disorganizing troops in local defense areas or to divert the German public's attention from Nazi losses of the past few days.

Back From Cruise, 'Middies' on Leave

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 15 (AP)—Back from a three-month practice cruise, 1,075 sun-tanned Naval Academy midshipmen landed yesterday from the battleships Texas, Arkansas and New York after passing through customs inspection.

After landing their gear, the 400 first and 675 second classmen spent the night aboard the battleships. They disembarked early today on leave until Sept. 13.

The practice cruise began after graduation exercises early in June.

Nazi War Captives Hum British Tune

TORONTO (CP)—The war-famous song "There Will Always Be an England," has caught the fancy of German war prisoners in a camp "somewhere in Ontario," visitors to the district revealed here.

Camp guards informed visitors that twice each day a pleasure boat sailing on a nearby lake passes the internment camp, and the band on the boat makes it a practices to play the patriotic song. Now, unaware of the words of the song, the Nazis are humming and whistling the tune.

Army Orders 1,000 Tanks From Detroit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Army took steps today toward grand-scale production of tanks by giving the Chrysler Corporation a contract to build a $20,000,000 "tank arsenal" at Detroit and turn out an initial $33,500,000 order.

Designed for ready expansion, the plant is expected to start mass production in 13 months. Delivery dates on the $33,500,000 order were not announced.

This order, military circles heard, was for approximately 1,000 "medium" tanks of 25 or more tons, a weapon which figures prominently in the War Department's preparations to arm a force of 2,000,000 men.

British representatives have been reported negotiating for more than 4,000 tanks of the same general type, but there was no word whether British needs figured in the contract.

Announcing completion "in a minimum time" of negotiations which started two months ago, the War Department said the new plant would have about 800,000 feet of floor space. It is to be built on a 113-acre site in the Detroit area which is already under option. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men, it was estimated, will be employed in filling the Army's initial order.

The contract, a formal announcement said, "is one of the largest orders to date for a critical item of Army equipment in the national defense program."

The production of two other private manufacturers already is supplementing Army arsenal output of light tanks and scout cars, and a third concern has agreed tentatively to manufacture heavy tanks reported to weight 60 to 70 tons.

The Chrysler Corporation contracted to procure the site, build and equip the plant on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. The corporation then will lease it from the Government, during an undisclosed period of the contract, for a nominal $1 a year. It will build tanks at a fixed price in accordance with Army designs.

100,000 Get Jobs In Pennsylvania Employment Drive

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 16 (AP)—Pennsylvania's Job Mobilization Committee reported today it found work for 100,000 unemployed and stimulated $180,000,000 in new business for 1940 through a co-operative "Grass Roots" re-employment drive.

The committee, headed by Walter D. Fuller, Philadelphia publisher, said it enlisted the efforts of more than 10,000 volunteer workers in a campaign for more jobs in individual communities.

It pointed out that during the five and one-half month interval of the job-getting drive, the State's relief rolls were reduced by 154,000 persons, and the monthly relief bill dropped $1,500,000.

The campaign, described as "non-partisan," was started in November, 1939.

Jobs were found "at a maximum expense of $1 each," the report stated. It listed these specific accomplishments:

Utilities, $27,000,000 in new construction, providing work for 8,700 people; steel, a contemplated expenditure of $146,000,000 during 1940, with stabilized employment; petroleum, new construction totaling more than $10,000,000; railroads, employment of 3,668 new workers and return of 701 furloughed employees; anthracite and bituminous coal, additional employment of 1,975 men in anthracite, and 493 kept on in bituminous who might have been laid off.

Bethlehem Accused By S. W. O. C. Officer

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Committee of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing committee, in a letter to the Bethlehem Steel Cororation "is flouting the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States in the same brazen manner it has long flouted the Federal Congress and the Federal Government."

Philip Murray, S. W. O. C. Chairman, writing to each member of the Commission, said the corporation "is not yet obeying" the April Supreme Court ruling which in effect upheld a 62½ cent minimum wage rate on Government steel contracts. He also claimed Btehlehem is violating a 1939 National Labor Relations Board order directing the company to dissolve an independent union. The S. W. O. C. has sought unsuccessfully to bargain collectively for the 60,000 employees of its steel plants.

United States Observers Open Offices in London

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Three high ranking United States officers—Rear Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, Maj. Gen. D. C. Emmons and Brig. Gen. George V. Strong—reported to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy today to act as observers of the attack on England.

The three established offices in the United States Embassy.

French Intern Britons

PARIS, Via Berlin, Delayed, Aug. 13 (AP)—French newspapers said today that all Englishmen between 15 and 65 have been interned in special camps. Visitors are forbidden.

Czechoslovak Government To Name Parliament-in-Exile

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A Czechoslovak Parliament, consisting of perhaps 40 members, is to be appointed by the Provisional Czechoslovak Government as one of their next steps following official recognition by Great Britain.

The action of the Government-in-exile is to be taken under conditions which naturally render an election impossible. But the regime of Dr. Eduard Beneš—functioning here under British recognition as the "qualified representative of the Czechoslovak peoples" is not limiting itself to its temporary war-time tasks. It is seeking to organize all Czechoslovak affairs—political, economic, cultural, and military, as if it were a Government working under normal conditions.

Dr. Beneš' Cabinet as at present constituted consists of 12 members, of whom seven are Czechs and five Slovaks. Though they have not all yet been allocated to special offices, the Premier and Foreign Minister have been announced. Msgr. Jan Šramek, former outstanding leader of the Czech Catholic Party heads the Government, and Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, and former Czechoslovak Minister in London, will attend to foreign affairs. Other members of the Cabinet include Stefan Osusky, former Czechoslovak Minister in Paris, and graduate of Chicago University, and Dr. Hubert Ripka, outstanding Czech diplomatic journalist.

The Parliament will consist of Czechoslovaks who are outstanding in the national struggle, former senators and deputies. There will be one Chamber only, and the main functions of this consultative body will be to control the Government and particularly to superintend the budget. The President of the Parliament is to be Rudolf Bechyne.

Dr. Beneš, in an interview on the day of British recognition, intimated that it was just 22 years earlier that Lord Balfour and Lord Cecil had given very simliar undertakings on behalf of Britain during the World War. He also added that owing to their geographical position, the Czechs were again in this fight against the German philosophy of might as they had been for 12 centuries past. But he was convinced that the downfall of dictatorship and the freedom of the Czechoslovaks would be achieved.

In answer to questions regarding the United States' attitude toward this new Provisional Government, Dr. Beneš would only commit himself so far as to point out, with appreciation, that President Roosevelt had not recognized the German invasion of Czechoslovakia, that the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington still enjoyed the full powers of a free and an independent state, and that, at the World's Fair, Czechoslovakia continued to have its pavilion like the free nations.

Among the outstanding tasks of the new Government will be the organization of the Czechoslovak military forces now in this country.

In view of the large number of aviators and mechanics among them, it is apparent that their best services could be rendered to the British cause by organizing them in airforce and tank units. But, naturally, this will depend very largely upon the machines and mechanized units at the disposal of the British, and also upon the manner in which these Czechoslovak forces will be fitted into the general scheme of military operations.

Former French Cross of Fire Again Changes Name, Not Aims

VICHY, France, Aug. 16 (AP)—Col. Francois de la Rocque's French Social Party—successor to his rightist semi-military Croix de Feu organization of a few years ago—changed its name and its by-laws today to conform with rules of the new regime of Premier Pétain, but, in the words of Colonel de la Rocque himself, "nothing has been changed in our permanent ideals."

The name was changed to "French Social Progress," saving the same initials but eliminating the word "party." The by-laws were changed to replace the Party's parliamentary group with a Special Committee of Studies joined with the Executive Committee. All references to political activity are suppressed and references are made to rendering social services such as aid to refugees and war prisoners.

Colonel de la Rocque, a strong supporter of the new government, ordered his adherents to maintain a "patriotic vigilance."

Story on Mandel

VICHY, Aug. 16 (AP)—An attempt by Georges Mandel, Minister of Interior in the Reynaud Cabinet, to seize power shortly after France's capitulation last June and continue the war from Africa was reported yesterday in a Tangier (Africa) dispatch published in Le Temps.

M. Mandel now is facing trial before a military court on the charge of plotting against the security of the State.

The Tangier dispatch alleged that when he arrived at Casablanca from France with former Premier Edouard Daladier and other ex-Ministers aboard the steamer Massilia late in June, he tried to convince military authorities in French Morocco that he had been placed at the head of a new government whose purpose was to continue the war.

After cabling to London an announcement of his arrival, M. Mandel, the dispatch said, went to the office of a French news agency and dictated an announcement that he had taken over the Government.

Detectives were sent to "take charge" of M. Mandel and they persuaded him to return to his steamer. Once he was aboard the Massilia cruised up and down the coast, holding him prisoner.

The next day, Le Temps' article said, Lord Gort (former Chief of the British Expeditionary Force) and Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's Minister of Information, arrived from England and asked to see "Premier Mandel."

When told that M. Mandel had nothing to do with the Government they returned to England.

Nazis Eye France

GENEVA, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Berlin correspondent of the Tribune de Geneve reported yesterday that authoritative German sources are watching a three-cornered struggle for power in France.

The correspondent said the groups maneuvering for control under Chief-of-State Pétain are led by Vice-Premier Pierre Laval, interested in the Civil Government of Reconstruction; Gen. Maxime Weygand and Gen. Charles Hunziger, one of the signers of the armistice terms, who are interested in a military form of government closer to dictatorship lines; and Jean Marchal, described as "successor to Jacques Doriot," editor of France au Travail in Paris.

M. Marchal, the correspondent wrote, has a strong Paris organization which is clamoring for a civil type of dictatorship.

The article gave no indication which group the Germans favor.

Two Men Quit Finnish Cabinet

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 16 (AP)—Vaeino Tanner, Minister of Supply, and Pekka Heikinen, Minister of Agriculture, resigned yesterday from the Finnish Cabinet.

Mr. Tanner quit his office to devote his time to personal and political matters, an official announcement said.

He is succeeded by Vaino Kotilainen, who has been Minister of Commerce. Mr. Heikinen, member of the Farmer Party, left to take a new post as Governor of Kuopio.

Call for Tools Made

LONDON (AP)—An appeal for the "immediate voluntary offering of every available" second-hand machine tool for sale to the Government was made by the Supply Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Aug. 15 in a circular sent to 20,000 firms throughout Britain.

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
August 16, 1940

Off to College In Midwest?

Go Ready for Outdoor Fun. Take Warm Clothes!

By Jessie Wiley Voils
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Less than a block from where I click my typewriter is the beautiful old New York store where we're going to shop for Midwestern college clothes. I always speak of it as "my store." What if my name isn't over the door? Suppose I don't own a dollar's worth of stock? It's mine just the same. I wander through it on my way to the bus. I enter the subway from its basement. I browse in its book section. I attend fashion shows there. More than once I've been in the front row at the weekly concerts. At Christmas time that's where I go to hear carols. And if my watch goes on a strike, I just poke my head out of the window for a glimpse of the big clock between the two buildings of the store. (Summer nights, lighted, it looks like a full moon rising.)

The customs of my store are gracious and friendly. Once I dashed in just before closing time, and was astonished to hear the organ playing Mendelssohn's wedding march. There was a crowd in the rotunda, so I pressed forward. A slim, young girl, carrying a sheaf of sweetheart roses, was coming down the winding stairs on the arm of a smiling, middle-aged man. "A wedding?" I inquired of a near-by clerk. She shook her head, "When one of us leaves to be married, she always comes down the stairway with her section manager the last night she's here." The couple had reached the bottom. Fellow-workers rushed forward to wish the bride-to-be happiness. That's like my store!

So when I called to see if a preview of college fashions suitable for Midwestern campus wear could be arranged for The Christian Science Monitor, I wasn't one bit surprised to hear: "Of course; we'll be happy to co-operate with the Monitor."

And It Was Fun!

When my daughter Patricia and I started for the store to do the photographing, she said: "I have a hunch this is going to be fun." She was right, as you can see by the pictures shown elsewhere on the page!

When we arrived at the store, we were greeted by Mr. — (Oh, this firm won't allow individual names to be used! What am I to do? I have it; first names aren't barred.) We were greeted by Mr. Bill, who introduced us to the fashion director. We'll call her Charley because that's actually her name, although she's tiny and blonde. Charley announced that another model—Anne—and the photographer were waiting downstairs to take us to The Cloisters for the first photographs. The Cloisters is a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It stands in Fort Tryon Park, overlooking the Hudson. Away we went, as gay as a picnic crowd.

The minute we drove under a tree and parked, Bill decided that we needed hot dogs, candy bars, and peanuts to make the pictures realistic. The only reason why you don't see them in the photographs is that they were consumed too quickly.

The Boyish Jacket

Charley decided that she wanted "a typical campus shot" to show the boy jacket. Bill declared that what she needed was a boy to go with the jacket. She looked him over, and decided that she did.

So elsewhere on this page you'll see Patricia and Bill sitting on a stone wall. Patricia's new long-length, mannishly styled jacket is of rust plaid and with it she's wearing a green wool skirt that she "simply adored." The skirt is cut on slim lines, with an inverted pleat both front and back, and has a dangling key chain that gives it a different touch. Just before the picture was snapped Bill exclaimed, "Charley, what will we do if the customers come in and demand my tweed coat instead of Patricia's?" Charley was firm, "Customers get what they want in our store." "But this is my good coat," Bill wailed. "You should have thought of that before you offered to pose," said Charley resolutely. All of which sent Patricia into gales of laughter.

The second picture we took was almost the cause of our being arrested! Patricia and Anne donned the Scotch outfits, and we hunted for an ideal spot for the photograph. We found it! The only hitch was that it turned out to be in a restricted area. Just as we finished, a guard came bouncing out. "You can't photograph here," he shouted. "But we did," Bill said meekly. "You'll have to come with me," the guard snapped. Away went Bill, leaving behind three women and two girls decidedly exercised over what would happen to him. We needn't have worried. Back he came to announce: "Everything's fine. I told them the truth; they told me how to get a release on the picture."

No Arrests This Time

I felt relieved, for I did want you to see the outfits. You can get them in authentic Scotch tartan patterns—in the new kneecap length, and also street length. The skirts have inverted pleats all around.

I asked Patricia how she liked the dresses. Her reply was: "Swell. You could wear the skirt with blouses during the first warm days. Later it would be perfect with plain slip-over sweaters or cardigans. The skirt and jacket together make a good date dress. And if you put a blouse on underneath, you turn it into a suit." (That's the way she's wearing it in the picture.) "Are they very expensive?" I wanted to know. She shook her head: "Nope, I just took a peak at the price tag." "Which skirt length do you like best?" was my next question. She thought a moment before she replied: "Long one. It's a better all-purpose skirt."

Remembering the didoes the thermometer cuts in the Middle West, I asked that a warm dress coat be photographed. It's elsewhere on this page. Found it? Notice the beaver sailor collar, the soft ascot, the enormous pockets and leather belt. And don't overlook that other campus need—a canvas bag in beige and brown with horsehide binding. The car, beside which Patricia is standing, is definitely not a campus need. Bill "borrowed" it because he said it gave the photograph a friendly, au revoir look. Let's hope the owner feels the same, in case he glimpses this picture!

Back to the store we went for the last two photographs. It was long after closing time. The watchman let us in. We went to the furniture department, and there in one of the rooms Patsy posed in lounging robes. "You'll need something warm for a Midwestern college," Charley warned. Patsy first chose a blue velvet robe but finally decided upon a wool flannel with matching rayon crepe pajamas.

"We must get a good picture of some slacks; they're becoming more popular every year," Patricia said. It's understandable. Think how comfortable this Kovella cloth suit with the warm jersey blouse would be to wear to a steak fry on crisp fall days!

I watched until the camera clicked for the last time, and then I slipped away. I've always longed to wander through an immense store when it was deserted, put to bed for the night. A few dim lights cast an eerie glow over the long counters swathed in dust protectors. I walked toward a round pool of darkness and found myself on the edge of the vast rotunda. I stopped and looked down. There wasn't a sound anywhere. Gradually my eyes became accustomed to the deep twilight, and the red, white, and blue of 145 American flags became visible.

Standing there, I thought of the millions living in the twilight of fear and hatred and want. People who do not have the protection of those stars and stripes. People who cannot enter a store and purchase clothing without the permission of a dictator.

I thought of the founder of that great establishment. A man who, because he was free born, was able to rise from an errand boy to revolutionize and stabilize the mercantile business. I remembered words of his that are traced in gold on a marble pillar in that store: "Let those who follow me continue to build with the plumb of Honor, the level of Truth, and the square of Integrity, Education, Courtesy and Mutuality."

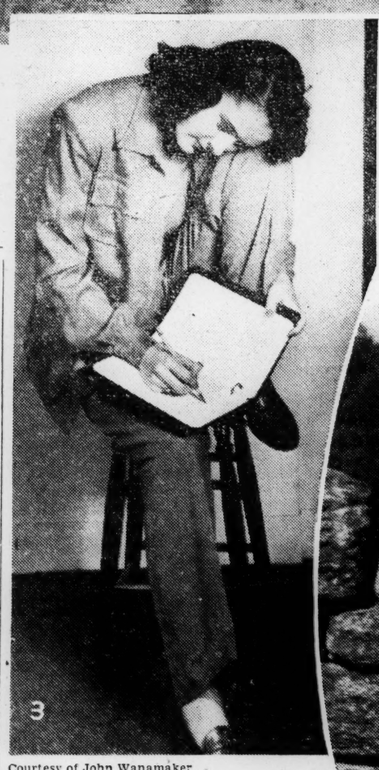
This is the third of four Friday articles

Courtesy of John Wanamaker

1—Authentic Scotch tartans will go back to college this fall, and they'll be popular in skirt and jacket combinations like these. Patricia is wearing a kneecap and Anne a street-length skirt. Both skirts have inverted pleats all the way around; the matching fitted jackets have convertible collars.

Courtesy of John Wanamaker

2—Your daughter would feel just as "fashion right" as Patricia did in this diagonal tweed coat with its matching ascot, large purposeful pockets, and sailor collar of soft beaver. And, of course, a little beaver hat to go with it! The coat comes in a blue and brown, a green and natural, or a tan and brown mixture. Genuine alligator opera pumps are a favorite street shoe for off-campus occasions.



Courtesy of John Wanamaker

3—Slacks are practically a "must" these days in any college girl's wardrobe. Patricia put her hearty O. K. on these mannishly tailored ones of Kovella cloth with their matching jacket. You can have them in natural, blue, or green, with a crew-neck jersey blouse to match or contrast.

Courtesy of John Wanamaker

4—"Adorable" is Patricia's word for the outfit she is wearing here. The "boy-jacket," mannishly styled and tailored in the new long length, is an all-wool plaid in rust tones. The green wool skirt, with inverted pleats front and back, gives the new slim silhouette without sacrificing fullness.

Halted Progress of Europe's Women Offers Sober Lesson to Women in America

By Phyllis M. Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

What does a war like this do to women and their progress? Let me answer.

For 10 years I have been watching the women's movement—in all countries. I have been closely acquainted with its representatives throughout Europe. Time and again a group of us have sat talking over the women's movement, and have forgotten, completely, that such a thing as nationality existed.

We have met in Vienna, in Berlin, in Helsingfors, in Marseilles, in Paris, in Geneva—always in that same spirit of comradeship which comes of a common interest.

But such meetings have been swept clean out of Europe. It is not possible even to communicate. Women can only stand and wait.

To anyone not directly interested in women's advancement the contrast between former conditions and those under which women now find themselves, in a Europe at war, might be hard to understand. It is easy to argue that the women's movement — being unconnected with international conflicts—should be expected, in war, to function as usual.

But this argument is false. Fundamentally, the women's movement is a democratic movement. The ideals of the women's movement have been those of equality. Not because women have had the slightest inclination to ape men, but because they were aware that freedom could never be fully established—Democracy could never fully be alive—until every phase of thinking could be held freely and without question.

When National Socialism first appeared in Germany, women all over Europe paused to watch it. Warnings of what might occur had already come from women in Fascist Italy. And Germany, the women believed, might enforce yet more drastic conditions. They were not wrong!

German women had for years been organized with characteristic thoroughness. They were firmly linked with the other women in Europe. But that made no difference, once Naziism came to power. Within a short space of time every women's organization in Germany was given the choice of joining the State-controlled Frauenschaft or disbanding. The central idea of the Frauenschaft was the relegation of women at once to the bearing of children.

Austria followed next—in dealing blows to women's progress. When Austria came under German rule, events moved with even greater speed than they had in Germany. No choice of any kind was offered to women. The Austrian women's movement was completely obliterated.

After that collapse, events followed too rapidly for anyone to keep track of them in detail. In Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, the women's movement ceased to exist.

Such Is Totalitarianism

One of my friends suddenly found herself in prison. From another I received a hurried note to say good-bye. She was leaving her home in Latvia for an unknown destination—probably in Poland. Three others fled their country as refugees. Another was thrown into an internment camp, where she still remains.

For such is Totalitarianism. And the free life—the balanced life for which generations of women have striven and sacrificed—has almost disappeared from Europe.

Great Britain is not under this domination. Maybe, our continued freedom is due in part to the fact that, of all women in Europe, those of Great Britain have seen most clearly the democratic necessity of a balanced relationship between themselves and men. But it cannot be said that Great Britain, or any country, is immune from the influence of Totalitarianism today.

Essential to Democracy

The fact is that the hearts of British women are too much bound up at this time with the immediate affairs of their country to allow them to give serious attention to interests of their own. It is difficult at such a moment for more than a handful of them to see that the inclusion of the women's way of thinking is essential to democratic existence—that Democracy, indeed, cannot fully be Democracy without it.

People are apt to say that, for women, the light has gone out in Europe. And, leaving it at that, they are apt to turn to the practical things that claim attention at the moment. For myself, I do not believe that the light either has or can go out! It can be no more than dimmed.

I know that behind the smoke-screen of a Europe at war stand women who strongly cherish the ideal for which they have worked. This fact is a guarantee of good things—of a new order of living which certainly is coming, and in which men and women are destined to play an equal part.

Kitchen Needs Attention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Repair all faucet leaks promptly, if you would maintain a stainless finish on bathtubs and sinks. Even such an impermeable substance as porcelain enamel (fused directly on steel) is not immune to the defacing yellow stain caused by dripping water which contains a mineral deposit. If soap and water do not remove a stain already made, make a paste of powdered chalk and water, and apply generously.

To keep your porcelain enamel sink immaculately clean and free of scratches, use a rubber mat on the bottom of your sink when you use it for washing dishes. Such scratches may be caused by heavy iron skillets, but more frequently they come from the "feet" of chinaware itself. The ingredients of china are similar to those of porcelain enamel, and just as diamond cuts diamond, so china may scratch enamel. It is easy to avoid these scratches.

If you would keep the oven door of your range as clean and sparkling as the day you bought it, never use a damp cloth on it while it is hot. Wipe off all stains and food droppings with soap and water after the range cools

Shortcuts Simplify Sewing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sew rickrack to the underside of the hem of pillowcases or other articles which you intend to decorate with a hand-crocheted edge. Arrange the rickrack in such a way that only a bit of the points will show on the right side. When crocheting catch the hook into the points instead of into the material. When the article wears out, it is then an easy matter to rip off the rickrack braid and use the handmade lace in something else.

When patching used garments made of washable prints, use the wrong side of the new patch instead of the right side. Such a patch is less noticable since it matches more nearly the somewhat faded material.

To insure an even hem on napkins use the hemmer of the desired width on the sewing machine. Do not thread the sewing machine needle. This will fold in the hem evenly and it will then be ready for hand sewing.

When cutting anything from velvet, pin the pattern to the wrong side of the velvet and the velvet will be easier to cut.

Use narrow hat elastic on babies' bibs instead of tape or ribbon. The elastic permits of the bib being adjusted easily over the head.

Delicious Picnic Sandwiches

For picnics there are always the inevitable sandwiches. Lucille Manners, NBC soprano star of Cities Service Concerts, likes to take watercress and put lemon juice on it for flavor. Then she carefully butters white nutbread and that's all there is to it, except to add the watercress. Lucille also likes to make cucumber sandwiches for a hot summer afternoon as well as for a picnic. She slices white bread very thin and marinates the cucumber slices well in mayonnaise.

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Miss Hepburn, in Hollywood, Thinks This Is a Time for Wit

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Katharine Hepburn is her mother's daughter. This is easily proved by comparing her own actions with the story she tells of her mother's first speech. Mrs. Hepburn has for years been a militant worker for woman's rights. But on the occasion of her first effort in this direction, she hired a hall, and, when no one appeared to hear, gave the speech she had prepared to the one other woman with whom she had planned the occasion. Later, other hearers appeared and she was able to give it over again to an audience.

It is just a couple of years now since Mrs. Hepburn's daughter, Katharine, was told by one of the largest exhibitors' organizations—in the press of the country—that she was "poison at the box office." So far from disbelieving this accusation, Miss Hepburn agreed with it entirely, bought up her contract with RKO-Radio, and left the screen, as she thought, for good.

Her only reservation was that she thought a lot of other film players besides the ones called "poison" were equally unpopular—and that, as far as that goes, it might happen to any player at any time.

A year in New York, and Philip Barry wrote "The Philadelphia Story" for her, and now she's back in Hollywood making it into a picture, with a supporting cast which includes Cary Grant, James Stewart, and some others who are not ordinarily put into pictures thought likely to be "poison at the box office."

* * *

You don't talk with Katharine Hepburn very long before becoming aware that you are mentally taking notes beginning, "She thinks—." She thinks this is a time for plays, for humor, brightness, wit. She thinks problem plays, even, are better than burlesque or musical comedies. She thinks serious plays make people think, and therefore are beneficial to them, no matter what the subject. She thinks that this is so because innuendo and suggestion have a more harmful effect than frank discussion; that the stage has always reserved the right to discuss any subject seriously, but that it owes it to itself and to the public to operate within limits that do not bring it into conflict with a harmful censorship. And so on.

The truth is that Katharine Hepburn does think, and this is the refreshing thing about talking to her.

It didn't surprise her when she went out of pictures through the back door; but she's glad she can come back to them through the front, in a vehicle that she believes is really worth seeing. The same thing happened to her, in a way, on the stage. She produced

MGM Photo by Clarence Bull

Katharine Hepburn

"The Lake," if you remember, and it was not exactly a success. This bothered her; but she accepted the failure as her own fault. She had been induced to take the play into New York after only a week's tryout. She felt at the time that this was wrong, and protested against it; then yielded the point, with the result I have described.

* * *

When she took out the Barry play, she kept it away from Broadway for five weeks.

"I should have been perfectly willing to take the entire blame if it failed after that," she says. "It's when I am blamed for something that I know myself is wrong that I feel ashamed. That's awful. But if I think I'm right, and I have done all I can to be right, then I don't care in the least what other people think about it."

She thinks, if she can't eventually do the sort of things she wants to do on the stage or on the screen, that she might emulate her mother and try to do them from the lecture platform, or any other way that suggests itself to her. She recently was induced by Mrs. Ogden Reid to make a speech on censorship but only, she says, after her mother had threatened not to speak to her again if she didn't. Even when she started to make the speech from a written script, her mother was there to insist that she do it unaided by notes. She doesn't know if the speech was a success, but she was very satisfied with it when Mr. Hays followed her on the platform and said nearly the opposite of what she had said; for she believes that the Hays Office is responsible for the hobbles and blinders the screen now is wearing.

She will return to Broadway after making the Barry picture, to do a play the name of which she says she is not yet at liberty to divulge.

High Toll in 'Guard' Tests

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—A thorough overhauling of command personnel of National Guard forces is in progress preliminary to expected induction into Federal service and expert opinion within the Guard itself will not be surprised at a 30 per cent mortality rate.

Acting with drastic speed, a special Army nine-man medical board, including but one National Guard member, is summoning all commissioned officers of the New York organization, now undergoing three-weeks training here, for special examination.

First results of examinations, the honorable discharge of 14 officers, came yesterday almost at the same time the House of Representatives passed a bill permitting the President to call out the Guard, and sent it back to the Senate for concurrence in House amendments.

Staff officers at First Army maneuvers here say similar action is expected throughout the Nation. In announcing identity of the first group of officers to be released for physical disability, New York Adj. Gen. Ames T. Brown explained the checkup had been requested by Maj. Gen. John F. Williams of the National Guard Bureau in Washington.

Replacement of the discharged Guard officers by regular Army men, once the Guard is called into service, is considered a reasonable solution.

Since World War days regulars have complained of a promotion "hump" created by many capable low-ranking commissioned men, unable to achieve advancement because of operation of the economic law of supply and demand.

Still Need Horses

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., Aug. 16 (AP)—Horses and machines both will play important parts in Uncle Sam's southern troop maneuvers here this week end.

Most of the talk nowadays centers about mechanized cavalry, the so-called Panzer Divisions of big tanks, armored cars and speedy motorcycles, and the horse is ' e-ing overlooked.

But the 70,000 troops here for the imaginary war between the "Reds" and the "Blues" have their mechanized units, and their horses, too. Neither is distinct, but supplement each other.

One instance of how "gas buggies" and horses work together is seen in the use of trucks to transport horses and drivers while the roads are good.

When rough terrain halts the machines the horses and riders debark and go into action.

"You hear a lot of the European mechanized forces," one expert said, "but Europe is full of level plains and you can scarcely go five miles in any direction without hitting a paved road.

"In this country the going is tougher and the horseman is the most mobile thing on a battlefield under many conditions."

'Reds' Retreating

YELM, Wash., Aug. 16 (AP)—Backed up against the line of the Nisqually River, "Red" forces in the Fourth United States Army's maneuvers in southwest Washington called on a swarm of airplanes today to check the larger, advancing "Blue" units.

As the largest war games in recent Pacific Northwest history drew toward a climax, the mimic battle turned into a definite retreat by the "Reds."

Some of the defending artillery was already on the north side of the Nisqually this morning; and during the night, weary "Red" infantrymen fell back to a line that was only one-fourth of a mile from the river at the point of a "Blue" salient. Some "Red" outposts, however, were still four miles from the river at other points.

The two forces, totaling 41,000 National Guardsmen and Regulars from western states, have been battling in a "no-man's land" between the Nisqually and the Dechutes Rivers, with the "Blue" forces advancing from south of the Deschutes.

The war games will end with the "Blues" attempting to force a crossing of the Nisqually.

British Fashions To Buy War Goods

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Great Britain hopes to sell $1,000,000 worth of women's coats and suits in this country in the coming months to get United States currency to spend for defense.

It is sending over the first big co-operative show of models by its outstanding manufacturers ever held outside England—a collection of 400 garments designed and made by 42 manufacturing firms.

The trade exposition project has British Government backing, Irving L. Portenoy, a British manufacturer here in connection with the showing, said yesterday.

As described by Mme. Josee Jacqueline McGilley, Britain's only woman store head who also is here, "the sole interest in this trade development picture, on the part of the manufacturers of Great Britain, is to literally exchange merchandise for dollars, which currency we can use for the payment of those great many items that our Government is buying from the United States, at this time, for its continued defense measures."

Big Sum Going To Papers For Recruiting Ads

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Preparations to accelerate further the Army's drive for volunteer recruits—already coming in at the record rate of more than 1,000 a day—are announced by War Department officials.

A Philadelphia concern has been put in charge of a $250,000 advertising campaign to reinforce recruiting methods already being employed with the aim of expanding the Regular Army's enlisted strength to its full authorized limit of 375,000 by Jan. 1.

The enlistment campaign, it was made clear, will be pushed regardless of the fate of the selective service legislation now under debate in the Senate.

The bulk of the $250,000 available for advertising was earmarked for newspapers. Only about $19,000 was expended last year for promotion.

The Regular Army already has expanded to 280,000, officials estimated, a figure which was the top peacetime limit until augmented methods to reinforce defenses began in May.

Reports to the War Department listed 7,302 enlistments last week, exclusive of replacements, which was believed to be a peacetime record.

The recruiting campaign is to be aided further by 18 motor recruiting stations, three of which already have been completed. Consisting of a truck and large trailer, the mobile stations were designed for visits to fairs and other public gatherings.

Craftsmen Sought Outside State By Pennsylvania Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Faced with a shortage of skilled workers in Pennsylvania, officials of the huge Frankford Arsenal sent out a call today to other states for the 3,000 craftsmen "urgently needed" under the intensified national defense program.

The arsenal, recently advertised for skilled workers but, said Maj. Ulysses J. L. Peoples, Jr., commanding officer, a two-week registration found only 70 qualified men. He declared:

"In spite of the Federal Government's orders to double our capacity by going on 24-hour production, we haven't been able to do anything but remain on a five-day, 40-hour week.

"So in spite of what some officials may say, we are going outside the State for urgently needed help."

Major Peoples apparently referred to a statement Wednesday by Lewis G. Hines, State Secretary of Labor and Industry, who urged out-of-state workers "to stay out of Pennsylvania because there are more than 300,000 available workers here."

The commander blamed much of the shortage of skilled men on craft unions which limited apprentices in recent years and said:

"Many of the unions, particularly the American Federation of Labor unions, have simply abolished the apprentice class in order to protect journeymen workers. Now in this period of emergency, we are beginning to realize what that meant."

C. D. Hertzog, manager of the United States Civil Service for this district, said the Government has sought skilled men for a month but added:

"There just don't seem to be any, and as a result we have had to raise the age limit from 52 to 62 years, and have had to drop apprenticeship requirements from four to two years."

WPA to Aid Task Of Listing Aliens

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The aid of the Work Projects Administration was enlisted today by the Justice Department for the big job of registering and fingerprinting the more than 3,500,000 aliens now in this country.

With the task—directed by the current session of Congress—scheduled to get underway Aug. 27 and to last through Dec. 26, Commissioner F. C. Harrington announced that WPA's part in the program would be that of "making generally known" the requirements of the registration law and in assisting aliens in filling out and filing registration forms.

Mr. Harrington said that WPA, through its various community service projects, was in position to reach many noncitizens.

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Exceptional Apartments
Every one a corner. Gorgeous view. Complete 24-hr. service. Sub. garage. Spacious garden. Quiet, refined atmosphere. Class A building. Weekly and monthly rates.
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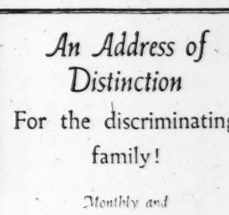

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The Home Forum

The Eye of the Sea

HIGH UP IN the Carpathian Mountains, which divide Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary from one another, lies a little lake, green as an emerald dropped on to a shelf of rock, known as the Eye of the Sea. Above it tower the razor-sharp summits whose slopes are too steep for snow to lie on, although they themselves are above the snow line. Beneath the lake the bridle-path plunges steeply downward; a path seldom trodden except in summer, when the mountain peasants would pass occasionally on their way down for a yearly visit to the plains and valleys beneath.

One had passed that way the night before, and had slept in the shepherd's hut by the side of the lake. Now, when the sun had risen, she left it and the lake behind her and scrambled on to the path again with her pannier of embroideries strapped on her back. She had scarcely set foot on it, however, when she heard the sharp click-clack of a pony's hoofs rounding the bend above. Presently a Hucul woman came in sight, one of that strange mountain tribe which had come to the mountains from Poland long ago. She sat astride on her pony, wearing her winter sheepskin jacket, for the air was cold so high up. From each side of the saddle there dangled a round wooden keg of sheeps' cheese, such as the Hucul folk make to sell in the valleys in summer. The first woman, who was a Slovak, but knew a smattering of Polish, greeted her. Together they made their way downward, talking only occasionally, as mountain people do.

* * *

It seemed there had been great changes along the frontiers since their last yearly trip. All over the Plains of Europe war was raging. The Germans were in Cracow, where the Slovak usually disposed of her embroideries to passing tourists. But now, what did Pana Hucul think? Would tourists still travel in spite of war? Did German soldiers perhaps buy handwork to send home to their women?

When the sun rose higher, they sat down to eat. The Slovak opened her pannier to get out a hunk of bread and some hard green plums, displaying at the same time, as if by chance, the corner of an intricately worked tea-cloth, made cobweb-fine with drawn thread-work. The Hucul looked at it impassively, giving it no praise, for she preferred the brilliant colors and oriental designs with which her people decorated their sheepskin jackets and their men's fine leather breeches. She contributed more bread and a wedge of the soft sheeps' cheese, bound together in a parcel of leaves. Then she answered the other's question.

"Cracow is a city," she said. "In cities, there is always money to waste on fancy things. I go myself to Kesmark to sell my cheese. The Zip people who inhabit Kesmark are themselves of German extraction, having come from there centuries ago, or so they say. Things will not be so changed there, perhaps."

"Let us hope not," said the other, rising and hitching the pannier on to her back again. Now the way downward was more gradual, and presently a meeting of great valleys opened up before them like a rose. Here they parted company, the one going toward the Polish frontier, the other toward the little German-minority town of Kesmark, situated on the fringe of Hungary, with its wooden church, its German banks, its hooded houses with their peep-holes under the roof.

* * *

It was a long way back to the Eye of the Sea; and two days passed before they met there once more, on their homeward journey. The Hucul reached it first, in the late afternoon when the evening mists were rising like smoke from the sharp pines beneath. She gathered a few sticks and lit a fire at the entrance to the hut, squatting beside it with a crumpled newspaper on her knee and the pony tethered near by. The mountains mirrored themselves in the lake without quivering, so still was the air. A hawk screamed, then dropped like a stone into the void beneath; and at that moment the Slovak woman appeared on the path, walking bent as though she were tired and the pannier as heavy as ever.

"What success, Slecna?" asked the Hucul, making room for her beside the fire.

"None," answered the Slovak. "None at all." Then she grew indignant. "That German sentry confused me so that I lost my passport. But I found it again, in a pocket of my petticoat. Then he asked if I had a license to trade in Cracow. Have I not stood on the Planty with my work displayed, every midsummer these thirty years back, and never a word of any such thing? How should I know how to get a license! I am an unlettered woman myself."

"Are you so?" said the Hucul, disappointed. "I picked up this newspaper blowing about the streets of Kesmark and brought it with me, thinking anyone who knew how to make fine tray-cloths such as the Amerikansky buys, would also know how to read it to me. No doubt there is written in it the reason for all this confusion down below."

* * *

The other, feeling a trifle humiliated, tried to get some of her own back. "Your cheeses?" she asked. "Poor creature, no doubt you have been forced to return with them, too. For, if the Germans make a law, they hold to it everywhere."

"Food is food," said the other simply. "Not even the saints could eat a tablecloth; but they are hungry down there already. I had but taken two steps through Kesmark, when a woman beckoned to me out of a dark entry and bought all I had in a moment. It seems they cannot keep their own foodstuffs, but must send half away to feed the Reich-Deutsch."

"Imagine that!" breathed the Slovak. "And they Germans themselves!"

"You would not think it, to hear the people of Kesmark talk today. Yoy! They were even lamenting the good old times when they belonged to the Czechs and could do what they liked with their own."

The Slovak leaned forward to throw another stick on the fire. "The world has changed," she said. "I will go no more down to the Plains while this lasts."

"Wait a little," counseled the other. "Wait only till next midsummer perhaps. No change lasts long down in the Plains. Next summer, we shall see . . . "

ELIZABETH KYLE

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE LACEMAKER": *A Line Engraving by Stanley Anderson*

COTTAGE-DOOR lacemakers are still to be found in certain villages of England where, on upright wooden chairs, they sit among their flowers and twist and plait the complicated threads. Many of them have made lace all their lives. The fine old lady chosen by Mr. Stanley Anderson for his model was taught the art at the age of six and has been making lace for eighty years, during which time she has completed orders for royalty and many titled ladies. So accustomed are her agile fingers to work the bobbins that she could not keep them still even while sitting for the artist, and a number of rough studies had to be made in order to get the correct movement. "I feel I must set the bobbins going when they are between my fingers," she said with a laugh, and up went a pin to join the army already holding the strip of lace in place on the pattern.

Many workers hold their pillows on their laps, but the homemade wooden support seen in the print gives an added touch of interest to the picture. With a keen eye for the smallest detail, the artist has told his story in full, even to the type of bobbins employed, and the special pegs used to hold them in place when not actually in operation.

Lacemaking is a friendly craft, and those who pursue it draw their old chairs together in the sunshine and sing to the accompaniment of the click-click of the bobbins, each in turn adding a line until the song is ended:

"Nineteen little round holes gaping for a wire
Every pin that I stick gets me one the nigher . . . "

Lunar Rainbow

Thus suddenly the moon translates with cold equations,
Resolves with her chill algebra of light,
These crystal planes of falling silver mist
Into a prismatic arch across the night.

Pale rose, elusive blue, and spectral violet,
Delicate ghostly tones that would be lost by day,
Suspended in shimmering equipoise the while
The moonbeams and the silver raindrops play.

Exquisite parabola of chromatic luminous pastels,
Incredibly lovely thing to look upon;
Shining for its brief improbable moment,
And in another moment improbably gone.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

A Saucepan Is Called Up

THE HUMBLEST THINGS may play the biggest parts. Saucepans, for instance. Who would expect a small pan to perform a high service, to do anything, in fact, but stay meekly on the stove? That is all my pan ever did—except when it stayed on the shelf. And then, without warning, came the imperative call: "Your King and Country need you"—need you, my little pan, not me.

It is surprising how big a place a pan can hold in one's heart. The parting was hard, so hard that I still keep my eyes away from the empty corner on the shelf where it used to rest. The reason may partly be because I saved its life on more than one occasion when, through some misadventure, it had apparently come to the close of its career.

* * *

There was that time, for instance, when I carelessly went out leaving the pan on the stove until the water was evaporated and the prunes had practically burnt their way into the precious metal. The smell that met me at the door, on my return some time later, prepared me for the worst; and when, on removing the lid, I saw the havoc that had taken place, the hopeless, blackened circles on the aluminum where each prune had met its fate—I was within an ace of consigning that pan to the dustbin. It was the reproachful way in which it looked at me that saved it.

"You are right," I said. "It was my fault, and I must pay the penalty. I must rub and scrub and scour until those marks have disappeared and you are yourself again." And, because it was made of such fine stuff, that pan responded nobly.

Before we parted, it had grown somewhat battered in appearance. A fall had caused a serious dint in one side. With a padded hammer, I had tenderly coaxed the surface back into something like its former shape, but it was never completely round again. How little I dreamed at that time of all that awaited it, of the remarkable changes it was soon to undergo, of the astounding heights to which it would rise.

* * *

And then came the separation: the reverent placing of my pan on a great heap of other aluminum objects in the garden of a London house; the buying of an ordinary enamel thing to take its place.

When, some day, I see a plane circling overhead, guarding this island, keeping the skies clear and the homes safe, I shall feel that, although I myself never had the privilege of being called up, I have at least done something. Then shall I say proudly, and I trust without regret: "There goes my saucepan!"

D. A. L.

One Farmer-Carpenter Of Vermont

VERMONT'S FARMER-CARPENTERS were not wood-carvers. We have no examples of rich and lovely carved mantels and doorways like those in Salem or Newburyport. Our builders felt the same desire to beautify such features and satisfied it in two ways. One of them we may pass over lightly. It consisted in buying ready-made ornaments of a puttylike substance that had been pressed in moulds made by skilled carvers. . . .

The second way is characteristic of the self-reliant, ingenious Yankee making a virtue of a necessity, using his familiar carpenter's tools to produce satisfying decoration suitable to wood. . . . Daniel Hulett, obviously something of a genius in overcoming difficulties, patiently sawed and chiselled away until he had produced an entrance and a cornice above it that are unique in Vermont and as charming as unusual.

Hulett was a Revolutionary soldier. He fought at Bunker Hill and at Saratoga. . . . One gets a picture of the man from the family tradition that he refused to leave the battlefield . . . as long as he could load and fire! The same stubborn will to finish a job thoroughly shows in the persistence with which he cut the double row of dentils in the cornice from the solid pine with mallet and chisel, sawed the thin boards of the door-casing in tiny scallops and backed them with still tinier dentils. And all this was done in the scanty leisure of a farmer, who with his three sons and presumably no other aid save that of his sturdy daughters, worked a farm of more than two hundred acres while building this house!

With such evidence, it is easy to believe another cherished tradition of the Huletts about his first trip to Pawlet, traveling alone and pulling a few necessities on a hand-sled for two hundred miles. This was in 1779, when the roads between Killingly, Connecticut, and the Willard Tract in Pawlet were little more than forest trails. The following year he went back for his wife and three sons, who with "nine hundred and ninety-nine apple seeds" made the trip to his clearing. There they wintered in a pole hut at the foot of an immense elm tree. In 1781 they built a log house in which they lived for twelve years, when he and his three sons built the present frame house with its beautiful entrance.—From "Old Vermont Houses." by HERBERT WHEATON CONGDON. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye.)

The Daisies

The little brown-eyed children are picking the daisies,
Gathering the daisies in sunning fields,
Not the milk daisies, the white and the yellow,
And not the purple plantain by the high mallow.
They gather the dry roots, the brown cushioned flower-shoots,
The great brown daisies by the mustard bush,
The daisies with the tough stalks hairy and unyielding,
Hanging on to ground they would not be leaving.
The daisies eye the children, the children turn backward,
Their skirts flap upward in the dry wind,
They race through the fields, they laugh and shout
Where the quail starts up and the lark flies out:
And suddenly they tire, and nobody talks,
And they go home squeezing the daisy stalks.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

American Glimpses of Dickens

THERE IS, BESIDES, one source of intimate record of Dickens in America which hitherto has remained untouched. This is found in the diaries of Mrs. Fields, filled, as the preceding pages have shown, not merely with her own sympathetic observations, but with many things reported to her by her husband. To him it was largely due that Dickens crossed the Atlantic near the end of 1867. . . .

Several months before the great visitor's arrival his coming was heralded by his business agent, of whom Mrs. Field wrote:—

August 14, 1867.—Mr. Dolby arrived today from England (Mr. Dickens's agent), a good, healthy, kindly natured man of whom Dickens seems really fond, having followed him to the steamer in Liverpool from London to see that all things were comfortably arranged for him. . . . He is here to arrange for 100 nights, for which he hears he may receive $200,000; the readings to begin the first of December and to be chiefly given in New York City.

August 15, 1867.—Our day was quiet enough, but when J. came down, he held us quite spellbound . . . all the evening with his account of Dickens, which Mr. Dolby had given him. . . .

Dickens is a warm friend of Fechter. One day returning from a reading tour, his man met him at the station saying, "The fifty-eight boxes have come, sir." "What?" said Mr. Dickens. "The fifty-eight boxes have come, sir." "I know nothing of fifty-eight boxes," said the other. "Well, sir," said the man, "they are all piled up outside the gate and we shall soon see, sir." They proved to be a Swiss chalet complete, handles, blinds, not a bit wanting, which Fechter had sent him. It is put up in a grove near the house, where it presents a very picturesque effect.

Dickens allows nothing to escape his attention. . . . There is a system in everything with which he has to do. When he gives a reading, he is present in the hall at half-past six, although the reading does not begin until eight; for Dickens cannot go about as other people do, he must go when the people do not press upon him. On reaching the private room, his servant brings his evening dress, reading desk, screen, lamps, when he arranges the hall, examines the copper gastubes to see if in order, dresses himself and is ready to begin. In Liverpool the other night he had advertised to read "Sergeant Buzfuz," instead of which by accident he read "Bleak House." Mr. Dolby spoke to him as soon as he had finished, telling him the mistake he had made. He at once returned to the desk, and said, "My friends, it is half-past ten o'clock . . . but I will still read Sergeant Buzfuz's speech if you expect it." "No, no," the crowd shouted; "you're tired. No, no, this ought to do for tonight." One tall man raised himself up in the gallery and said, "Look here, we came to hear Pickwick and we ought to hef it." "I will read Sergeant Buzfuz for your accommodation solely"; and thereat he did read it to a breathless and delighted audience.—From "Memories of a Hostess: A Chronicle of Eminent Friendships," drawn chiefly from the diaries of Mrs. James T. Fields, by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Source of Income

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN AND WOMEN today are being forced to consider what true income is, and whence it comes.

On page 123 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." Thus one who would learn more of the real source of supply must seek spiritual ideas, rather than objects of material sense.

In a country where a high scale of income tax was suddenly enforced, a student of Christian Science, who felt disturbed by the difficult financial situation which this seemed to bring about, realized the vital necessity of learning more of the real source of income in order to help to lift the sense of burden from herself and those around her. The first thing to be done was to resolve "*things* into *thoughts*," and it was realized that real income does not consist of pounds or dollars, but is the incoming, or flowing into consciousness, of the understanding of the true nature of God. Therefore, should income seem to be limited or depleted in any way, this is not primarily the result of any outside world condition, but of the individual's own incorrect thinking, or rather, the result of his agreeing with the incorrect thinking of a false world consciousness which he has unwittingly accepted as his own. Each one of us, therefore, can choose whether or not his income shall be depleted, or whether he shall, through recognition of its true source, ensure its increase.

In proportion as mankind strives to learn more about God, thought will be opened to receive in increasing measure the divine qualities. With a realization of God as Mind must come a wider expression of intelligence in daily affairs; with a realization of God as Truth, Life, and Love will come a clearer expression of honesty and faithfulness, a fuller sense of vitality and mental energy, a deeper sense of tenderness and affection for all mankind. Thus, such qualities as integrity, intelligence, strength, and loving-kindness are the real income of the child of God. These are the qualities that an individual may share with his country, indeed, with the whole world in its time of need. And the sharing of this wealth must always bring increase, never depletion, for, as our Master, Christ Jesus, commanded in his inspired Sermon on the Mount (Luke 6:38), "Give, and it shall be given unto you." Through Christian Science we learn that while Jesus was demonstrating invariable spiritual law, he was also revealing the source of true income. As spiritual ideas or qualities are utilized, those things which are necessary to our daily life will be made manifest in our human experience.

On her way to her office each day the above-mentioned student had often noticed a poster bearing the words, "Your courage, your cheerfulness, your resolution will bring us victory." These words seemed to her to have not merely a national application, but an international one. She saw that men and women in every country of the world can express courage, cheerfulness, and resolution in their daily lives, even that valiant courage of which Moses spoke to the children of Israel after they had passed through the wilderness and were about to enter the promised land. "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid . . . : for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee," Moses exhorted them (Deuteronomy 31:6). Thus will the victory of Truth over error be hastened, that victory in which all mankind must finally share.

As men render to God the things that are God's, they are enabled to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and thus fulfill all human obligations. They are able to see that man's real income, the wealth of spiritual ideas, continually forwards the triumph of Truth over error, of Love over hatred and fear, in the hearts of men throughout the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Źródło dochodu

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

OBECNE CZASY zmuszają nas do rozważenia kwestji czem jest prawdziwy dochód, i skąd pochodzi.

Na str. 123ej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedzy i Zdrowia z Kluczem do Pisma Św.), Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej tak pisze: „Wiedza Boska, wznosząca się ponad teorje fizyczne, wyklucza materję, a przeistacza *przedmioty* w *myśli*, objekta materjalnego rodzaju zastępując ideami duchowemi." Z tego wynika, że chcąc poznać lepiej prawdziwe źródło dochodu, szukać należy idei duchowych a nie przedmiotów materjalnych.

W pewnym kraju gdzie nagle stała się obowiązującą wysoka skala podatku dochodowego, studentka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej czująca zakłopotanie z powodu trudnej sytuacji finansowej jaką nowe prawo zdawało się wywołać, pojęła konieczność lepszego poznania prawdziwego źródła dochodów, by módz w ten sposób ulżyć uczucie ciężaru na sobie i bliźnich. W pierwszym miejscu należało przeistoczyć „*przedmioty* w *myśli*", a pojęto że prawdziwy dochód nie składa się z funtów i dolarów lecz z dojścia czyli dopływu do naszej świadomości naszego zrozumienia prawdziwej natury Boga. Stąd wynika, że gdy dochód nasz zdaje się być ograniczonym lub zmniejszonym w jakikolwiek sposób, nie jest to zasadniczo rezultatem jakichkolwiek stosunków światowych, lecz jedynie wynikiem błędnego myślenia naszego a raczej zgodzenia się z mylnym myśleniem pochodzącym z fałszywego pojęcia świata któreśmy sobie nieświadomie przyswoili. Każdy z nas, przeto, ma możność wyboru czy dochód nasz się zmniejszy czy nie, czy też przez poznanie i uznanie prawdziwego źródła dochodu zapewnimy sobie jego pomnożenie.

W równej proporcji do ludzkich wysiłków poznania więcej o Bogu, rozszerzy się myśl by przyjmować we wzrastającej mierze boskie przymioty. Wraz z urzeczywistnieniem Boga jako Umysłem musi nastąpić szersze wykazywanie inteligencji w sprawach codziennych; wraz z rozpoznaniem Boga jako Prawdą, Życiem i Miłością nastąpi jaśniejsze wyrażanie uczciwości, wierności, pełniejsze uczucie żywotności i energji umysłowej, oraz głębsze uczucie miłości względem ludzkości całej. Tak więc przymioty prawości, inteligencji, siły i łaskawości stają się prawdziwym dochodem dziecka Boga. Te oto są przymioty któremi osoba może się dzielić ze swym krajem, z światem całym w godzinę potrzeby. I taki podział bogactwa musi zawsze nieść ze sobą wzrost, a nie zmniejszenie dochodu, albowiem jako Pan nasz Chrystus Jezus rozkazał w swej natchnionej mowie na Górze (Łukasz 6:38) „Dawajcie, a będzie wam dano". Przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską uczymy się że Jezus przy objawieniu niezmiennego prawa duchowego również objawił nam źródło prawdziwego dochodu. W miarę z użytkowaniem duchowych idei czy przymiotów doświadczymy te rzeczy które są nam potrzebne w życiu codziennym.

Po drodze do swego biura codziennie powyżej-wspomniana studentka często widywała plakat z tym napisem: „Twoja odwaga, twoja ochoczość i stanowczość przyniosą nam zwycięstwo." Te słowa zdawały się mieć nietylko narodowe, lecz międzynarodowe znaczenie. Pojęła że w każdym kraju na świecie ludzie mogą wyrażać pogodność, odwagę i stanowczość w życiu codziennym; nawet tak mężną odwagę jak ta o której mówił Mojżesz dzieciom Izraela po przejściu przez pustynię a przed wejściem do ziemi obiecanej. „Bądźcie silnymi i dobrej wiary, nie miejcie bojaźni nie bądźcie trwożliwymi . . . : albowiem Pan wasz Bóg On oto iść będzie z wami," napominał ich Mojżesz (Deuteronomium 31:6). Jedynie tak przyspieszonym będzie zwycięstwo Prawdy nad błędem—to zwycięstwo w którym cała ludzkość udział mieć będzie.

Jako ludzie oddają Bogu co jest boskiego, tak umożliwionem im jest oddawanie Cesarzowi co jest cesarskie, i w ten sposób spełniają swe wszystkie zobowiązania. Wtedy też zdołają spostrzedz że bogactwo duchowych idei które stanowi prawdziwy dochód człowieka, ciągle przyspiesza tryumf Prawdy nad błędem, tryumf Miłości nad nienawiścią i bojaźnią w sercach ludzkich poprzez świat cały.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Dole Proposal Shortsighted, WPA Aid Says

Conference is also told that agency will stay civilian even under U. S. defense program.

Proposals to substitute dole for the Work Projects Administration program as the national defense program increases activity would be "obviously foolish and shortsighted," Mrs. Florence Kerr, Assistant WPA Commissioner, asserted before 1,200 State WPA officials at a meeting at a two-day conference at the Hotel Bradford this afternoon.

The conference which began yesterday was highlighted today by the presence of Howard O. Hunter, Deputy Commissioner, and Mrs. Kerr.

Mr. Hunter told the assemblage that WPA would definitely continue to be a civilian organization, although it would make itself available and is doing so for all national defense needs.

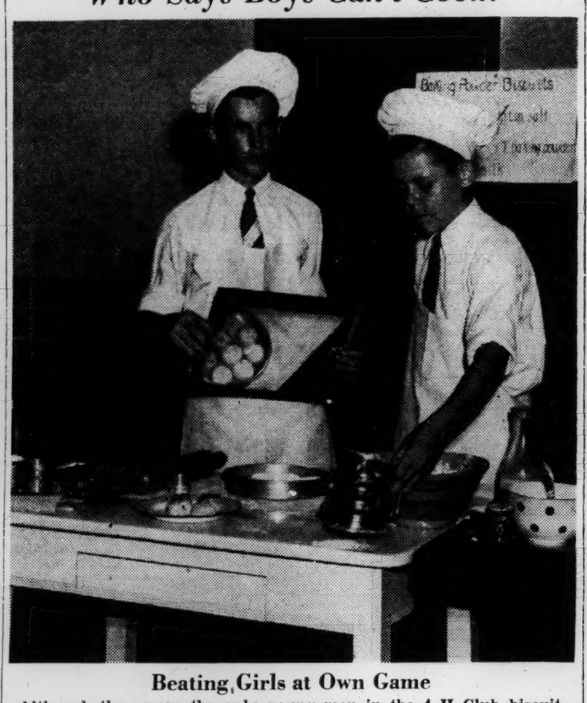
Approximately 125,000 WPA workers throughout the United States are engaged in national defense projects, he said. This number will probably be increased to 500,000 or 600,000 by Nov. 1, he added.

Mrs. Kerr, continuing her attack on the idea of a dole, said: "Modern wars are fought by total mobilization of economic resources in support of the armament. Economic and social breakdown does not contribute to military strength but on the contrary makes for military weakness. The Federal work program makes for economic strength. If the work program were disbanded before workers could be absorbed in other occupations a critical economic and social situation would result.

"I think," she continued, "the most effective thing WPA has done toward national preparedness has been to maintain and increase the working skills of both men and women who without WPA would have been unemployed. Men long idle lose their grip on things that count. Faith goes and sometimes there is with it a weakening of patriotism."

Mrs. Kerr said that she looked for a great labor turnover in Massachusetts in white collar workers as a result of increased defense needs.

Who Says Boys Can't Cook?



Beating Girls at Own Game

Although they were the only young men in the 4-H Club biscuit-making contest held at the University of New Hampshire, Augustine Flanagan and Edmund Gifford of Concord showed that men can cook as well as girls by winning first honors. It was a turn of the tables for the boys because last year the girls captured first place in the prize-cow division, usually considered a man's domain.

Boys' Biscuits 'Like Mother's' Win N. H. Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 16—Much to the chagrin of 4-H Club girls, first-place honors in the baking-powder biscuit demonstrations at the state camp this week on the University of New Hampshire campus went to a boys' team from Concord. Augustine Flanagan and Edmund Gifford were the only male entrants in the competition, but when the judges compared notes it was agreed that the young men's product was "just like mother used to make" and not like that of big sister.

Confusion was apparent when the judges made the award because the girls had not reckoned on the boys' skill. The prizes were neck charms, but the boys were equal to the occasion; they quickly pointed out that the jewelry could easily be made into watch fobs.

In the one-egg cake exhibit, however, the award went to a girl —Helen Hoyt of Epping.

Entrants in the competition were the pick of individual clubs, chosen on the basis of year-round work.

While the youngsters were displaying their prowess in cooking, their elders were occupied in discussions of the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' week.

Weymouth Prepares For a Smoke Screen

A list of Weymouth concerns which can participate in the setting up of a great smoke screen should the need arise, as requested by the smoke division of the State Department of Public Utilities, is being prepared today by Weymouth Selectmen.

The plan to cover the area in the vicinity of the Fore River shipyards and the Navy's ammunition dump with a massive smoke screen in event of an aerial attack in wartime, is thus revealed by the request. Selectmen said it was intended that the area be blacked out in daylight as effectively as a black-out at night.

School Shops Forge Link In Defense Plan

Boston inspection tour finds machine parts of expert type made by trainees.

National defense trainees in the machine shops of the Boston Public Schools are producing machine parts of expert quality as result of their weeks of intensive training, an inspection tour by representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies showed today.

After talking with trainees, watching the lathes turn, interviewing supervising instructors, and inspecting the finished work, William W. Hinckley, administrative assistant in the United States Department of Education, indicated that he was superlatively pleased with the progress of the Boston training courses.

Mr. Hinckley was in Boston today on his tour of national defense training projects in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Accompanied by William J. McConnell, supervisor of teacher training in the vocational division of the State Department of Education, and Francis L. Bain, Assistant Director of Manual Arts in the Boston Public Schools, he visited the shops at Mechanics Arts High School, the Boston Trade School, Wentworth Institute, and the Waltham Trade School.

300,000 Now Enrolled

Approximately 300,000 men are now enrolled in these special training courses throughout the country, Mr. Hinckley stated Locally, Boston Navy Yard apprentices, WPA employees, and enrollees at the State Employment Bureau are being trained. The program is financed under a $15,000,000 Federal grant to the National Defense Committee.

Mr. Hinckley, who is collecting data to report to John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and J. C. Wright, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the program, conferred with State education officials at Department of Education headquarters, 200 Newbury Street, this morning.

Following that he visited Mechanic Arts High Schools, where he saw 95 naval apprentices engaged in making parts for the four destroyers now under construction at the Boston Navy Yard. Instructors in charge exhibited a display of valves, nuts, stems, bonnets, links, and other machine parts wrought by the aspiring machinists. Mr. Hinckley complimented local officials on the excellent quality of the production and its workmanship.

Close Co-operation Shown

Co-operation between school officials and naval authorities has proceeded in gratifying manner, he was told by the instructors on the job.

A force of 63 apprentice machinists and 16 welders were at work in the machine shops of the Boston Trade School when the party arrived unheralded to view the operations. All of these trainees were selected from WPA rolls. Members of the group commented on the apparent enthusiasm of the young men for the work, and chatted with them about the courses.

Henry W. Fallona, instructor in charge of the training and regular shop superintendent at the Trade School, showed the visitors a display of machine parts made by the trainees after three to four weeks of training, and declared the youthful machinists were eager to learn new skills under the training courses.

Another shift of approximately the same number is being training during eight-hour afternoon and evening schedule, in addition to the regular day course.

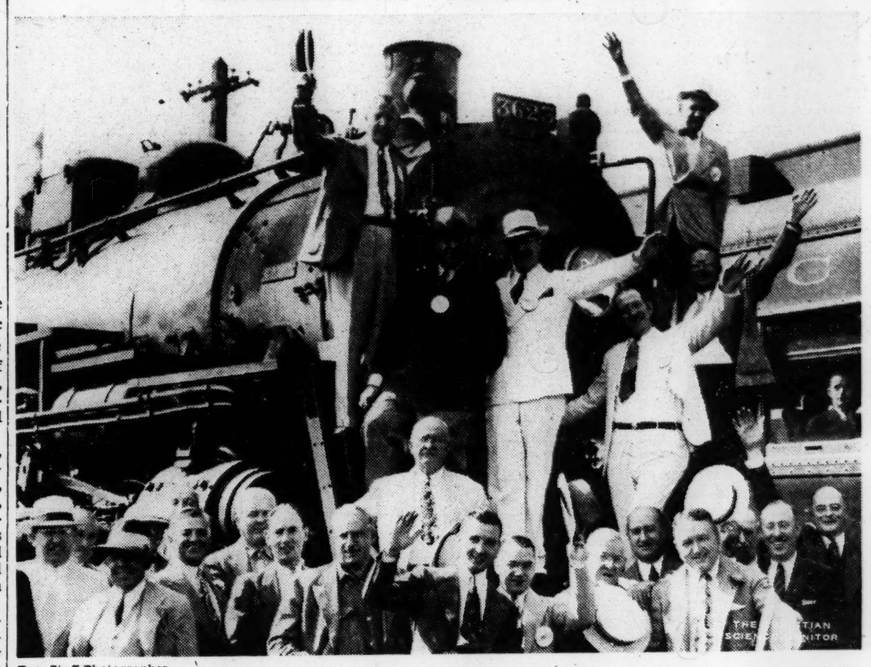
New Courses Planned

Naval apprentices, who will be absorbed into Federal construction and repair work after the courses are finished, are being trained at East Boston, Hyde Park, and Mechanic Arts High Schools.

WPA enrollees fill the shops at the Boston Trade School, and also constitute half of the special student body at South Boston High School. The other half at the latter institution are young men supplied from the lists at the State Employment Bureau.

Local school officials are working out plans to continue the courses.

Ancients in Modern Mood



By a Staff Photographer

All Aboard for Kennebunk

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, most decorative of Boston's military organizations, boarded a special train at the North Station today for their outing at Kennebunk, Maine. About 200 made up the holiday party.

Democratic Aid Seen in Drive For McMasters

Secretary says she sent nominating petitions to party leaders to get signatures.

The State Ballot Law Commission this afternoon refused the plea of William H. McMasters that the protest against his nomination papers be thrown out on the ground that Judge Wilfred Bolster, Chairman of the Commission, was serving illegally, because he had failed to resign as a member of the Massachusetts Judicial Council. Mr. McMasters was ordered to continue with his closing arguments.

Prominent Democratic politicians were disclosed as among those who were given nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party Gubernatorial candidate, to circulate for signatures, as the McMasters protest hearing started its final day before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission.

When the evidence is all in, the Ballot Law Commission will announce whether Mr. McMasters is to be ruled off the ballot because of fraudulent signatures which handwriting experts testified they discovered on his papers.

Connection of Democratic politicians with the McMasters signature drive came while Miss Amelda O'Neil, Secretary in Mr. McMasters' office, was on the witness stand. She was shown a list on which appeared the names of Democratic leaders and the number of nomination papers each received. Mr. McMasters immediately said he typed it and not Miss O'Neil.

Democrats Named

Charles B. Rugg, Counsel for John Holmes, former Republican Representative from Brockton, brought out in cross-examination of Miss O'Neil that the list included such persons as Senator Eugene H. Giroux, Democrat of Somerville, Democratic floor leader in the Senate; Mrs. Joseph Langone, wife of Senator Joseph Langone of East Boston; Representative Enrico Cappucci, Democrat of East Boston; Representative Michael Neville, Democrat of Boston; Frederick H. Reinstein, City Solicitor of Revere; Representative Lawrence P. McHugh, Democrat of Boston, and others.

Miss O'Neil testified that completed nomination papers were received from Mrs. Langone and Senator Giroux but did not testify as to whether such papers were received from the others named.

Miss O'Neil said the list concerned the political group which was handled by Mr. McMasters and John F. Driscoll, one of the office workers. She added that she handled only nomination papers sent out to pension groups. The papers she sent out totaled 3,000, she said.

Tells of Aspell Office

Under direct questioning by Mr. McMasters, Miss O'Neil disclosed that John F. Aspell, former Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives, opened a special office in the same building where Mr. McMasters' offices are to circulate nomination papers for the National Pension Party's candidate.

Mr. Rugg sharply questioned Miss O'Neil about the Aspell offices which she said she had never visited. Miss O'Neil testified that Mr. Aspell opened his offices about July 1 and closed them about Aug. 1, thus maintaining them only during the last month drive for McMasters signatures.

No Help to a Judge

At sessions late yesterday Mr. McMasters presented a parade of witnesses who testified they had circulated nomination papers for him and who insisted every signature was "positively genuine."

However, Judge Wilfred Bolster stated:

"All of these witnesses you have presented this afternoon and tonight have not aided me one iota in solving this 'No-Man's' land between the obviously bad signatures on your nomination papers and the obviously good ones."

Feature of yesterday's session was the disclosure that a James F. O'Rourke, South Boston, for whom the State Police are now searching, was revealed as the man who filed 582 McMasters nomination papers at the Boston City Hall, mostly the E and G papers on which handwriting experts have testified they found thousands of spurious signatures.

Mr. McMasters insisted he had "never heard of" Mr. O'Rourke. Asked whether he had made any attempt to find out who "this man O'Rourke" was, the candidate said "I was so tickled to death to get the signatures, I didn't bother to find out who filed them."

Appeals to Common Sense

Later Mr. McMasters shouted: "I needed them badly. Can any one in this room tell me why I should go out intentionally and get a lot of phoney signatures when I read in every newspaper in Massachusetts that my papers were going to be protested? Does that make sense?"

It is estimated that the papers filed by Mr. O'Rourke contained approximately 34,000 signatures, most declared spurious by the experts.

Boston Foreign Press Mostly for Draft

Continued from Page 1

direction by giving help to some of these European nations.

"This country is not at war with any country in the world. The ambassadors of all nations continue to be here. Yet our President, Mr. Roosevelt, is doing all he can personally to try to induce the United States to go into the war. Why does he not ask Congress to declare war on Germany and Italy and the others? I speak as a 100 per cent American. I have lived here all my life and am as good an American as anybody. I am devoted to the welfare of this country but not in the way that President Roosevelt is pursuing at Washington.

"I easily voice the sentiment of many I come in contact with that it is ridiculous to think of this country being invaded by Germany."

Mr. Donnaruma noted that his paper has 11,000 subscribers.

The Italian News, weekly, the only Italian newspaper published in English in Boston. P. A. Santosuosso, editor and publisher, said:

"We should by all means have conscription in this country for defense.

"Equally by all means we should refrain from helping England. We were victimized in the last war by aiding England. We had no business being in the last war, and we have none in this.

"After all, Great Britain declared war on Germany. Let her fight her own battle for once in her long history. She has never fought a war alone."

Mr. Santosuosso added, "I volunteered in the last war, and was under arms for 11 months." He said he thought his was the only Italian paper written entirely in English in the United States. It has a circulation, mainly in Greater Boston, of 15,000.

Greek

Hellenic World, Greek weekly, George Demeter, publisher and editor and former State Representative, said:

"We are unreservedly for universal military conscription in the United States.

"We are equally wholeheartedly for full aid, in every possible way, to England.

"The British are making a last stand fight for democracy in the world. Their struggle means far more than a merely local conflict covering the English. The greater issue is the preservation of free government. If Britain loses, our own democracy will be threatened by the totalitarian host. But if Britain gains the victory, the survival of democracy will probably be perpetuated once for all.

"The Hellenic World is a national paper, the only Greek paper to be published in this country entirely in the English language.

"The Greeks in America generally support conscription here. They are accustomed to such service on the other side. Of the older Greeks, two-thirds have already served across the water. Our race is familiar with this type of military training and does not hesitate to recommend it to youth in this country.

"The sentiment of Greeks in the United States also strongly favors help to England."

Lithuanian

Keleivis (Traveller), Lithuanian Weekly. Stanley Michelson, editor and publisher, said:

"I think we should have conscription in this country. We are for it. I feel also that the United States should give England all the support it can.

"We are strongly for Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, and also for his home policy.

"There are between 10,000 and 12,000 Lithuanians in Boston. However, our paper has a national circulation, with readers all over the country. We have 20,000 subscribers. The great majority of Lithuanians favor conscription and aid to England."

Polish

Kuryer Codzienny (Daily Courier), Polish daily newspaper. Henry H. Chmielinski, editor and publisher, said:

"The Polish people are 100 per cent for conscription in the United States and also for the United States sending aid to England."

Mr. Chmielinski added that his paper had a circulation of 28,750 and subscribers all over New England.

Yiddish

The Jewish World, weekly published in Yiddish and English. Harry L. Katz, editor and publisher, said:

"Recently one of the United States Senators suggested a plan of first trying the enlistment of volunteers, and if that did not produce a sufficient number of soldiers by Jan. 1, then immediately to resort to conscription. That expresses by own view.

"I am for aid to England 100 per cent. If we do not help England and England loses, we may be dragged into the war quicker than we expect. But if we help England now, the British have a better chance to win and save democracy.

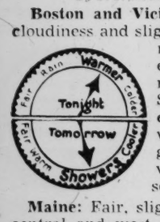
"Incidentally, I am an American World War veteran. I went to France in the 306th Field Artillery and was later transferred there to the "Stars and Stripes," the official army paper, on whose staff I served 11 months."

Mr. Katz said that his periodical was the only one published in both Yiddish and English in New England.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature near 66 degrees; Saturday showers and somewhat warmer; gentle variable winds becoming southerly.



Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in central and west portion tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness followed by showers at night.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Saturday cloudy followed by showers.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island: Cloudy, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Saturday showers, warmer in north portion.

Connecticut: Cloudy followed by showers late tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday and in north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate south on Saturday over north portion; east winds tonight increasing on Saturday over south portion; cloudy with showers over extreme south portion tonight and over central and south portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	73	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	73	88	New York	70	80
Denver	61	92	Philadelphia	67	82
Kansas City	72	86	St. Louis	71	92
Los Angeles	54	80	San Francisco	60	68
Miami	78	91	Washington	73	78
Minneapolis	68	90			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 16.
B—Maximum, Aug. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:14 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 11:43 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:14 p. m.

Nautical Group Sees New Ship A Step Nearer

Possible acquisition of a new training ship by the Massachusetts Nautical Training School moved a step nearer today.

The Boston Maritime Association announced that the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in Washington has reported favorably a bill authorizing the United States Maritime Commission to furnish suitable vessels to the nautical schools of Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, New York, and California for use as schoolships.

The bill also calls for an increase in Federal assistance to each school from $25,000 to $50,000 annually.

The present Massachusetts Nautical Training ship, Nantucket, built in 1876 in Wilmington, Del., was originally the gunboat Ranger.

Registrar Warns Drinking Drivers Of Losing License

Police and Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors will intensify their drive against drunken drivers on Massachusetts highways as a result of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin's warning that such offenses are on the increase.

Pointing out that the recent jump in highway fatalities has been accompanied by an increase in drunken driving, Mr. Goodwin declared that such drivers should expect no mercy.

During July, the registrar said, 380 persons were convicted for operating under the influence of liquor, compared with 372 last year, and 241 licenses were taken away on complaints of operating after drinking liquor, compared with 206 in the same month last year. The Registrar said he would take the license away from any one complained of as showing any sign of drinking while driving a car.

Boston Divine Heads Missions Board

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP)—Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, was elected President today of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions for Congregational-Christian Churches. He succeeds Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter of Hartford, Conn.

The churches have 429 workers in foreign fields.

Delegates learned of a trend toward fewer but larger churches. Membership increased 13,247 in the biennium, it was reported, but the number of congregations declined from 6,153 in 1936 to 6,096 in 1938. Membership is 1,043,276.

Precious Stones Being Sought In Maine Gem 'Rush'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 16—The Maine Development Commission reports a new kind of hunting in Maine this year for which no guns and no hunting licenses are necessary. It is a search for precious or semi-precious stones, the interest and zest having been awakened by the frequent reports of findings which prove that Maine is as good a place as any in which to make a strike.

The search is going on in the mountains, and in abandoned feldspar mines, and among the gems uncovered have been tourmalines, aquamarines, gem amethysts and quartz; cairngorm, the national stone of Scotland; citrine, a yellow stone used as a substitute for topaz, and rock crystal.

Ralph Erskine, Jr., of Randolph, a member of the Maine Mineral Society, has told the Commission that the Society is planning a series of gem searches this summer. He has studied mineralogy for several years and has a large collection of gems and minerals discovered in Maine. He declares Maine has several minerals found nowhere else in the United States.

Aiken Asks Willkie For G. O. P. Purge

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Asserting "the future hopes of the Republican Party lie in cleaning house and cleaning it quickly," Gov. George D. Aiken (R) proposed to Wendell L. Willkie today that he begin by forcing the resignation of former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware from the Party's National Executive Committee.

Governor Aiken, frequently a critic of the leadership in the National Committee, declared in an open letter to the Party's Presidential nominee that "your action in removing, if possible, former Senator Hastings . . . will be a healthy step to take for our party."

The Vermont Governor, a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senate, said his demand resulted from testimony before a Senate subcommittee that Mr. Hastings received a $7,200 fee for his efforts toward obtaining a continuance of a Government antitrust suit against the Radio Corporation of America.

"Whether or not there is anything legally wrong in this may or may not be decided," wrote Mr. Aiken, "but I feel that the Republican Party, through you as its leader, should pretty clearly disassociate itself with practices of this nature."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire demanded yesterday that former Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware produce a record of all cases and fees he has received for appearances before the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del.

The New Hampshire Senator asked that the report be made to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in connection with its inquiry into the postponement of a Government antitrust suit against the Radio Corporation of America in 1932.

In this case, Mr. Hastings testified he was paid $7,500 by RCA for his efforts toward getting a continuance.

Plane Parts Plant Ready

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 16 (AP)—Completion of arrangements to manufacture aviation parts was announced today by Ralph R. Thompson, President of Scott & Williams, manufacturers of knitting machinery, and Laconia's leading industry. Full-time operation was possible almost immediately, Mr. Thompson said.

N. H. Products List Defense Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16—A directory of more than 900 products produced by more than 800 New Hampshire manufacturers, compiled by the State Planning and Development Commission, is expected to be of great importance in national defense purchasing.

Begun almost a year ago, primarily to advise private concerns desiring to sell to or buy from New Hampshire manufacturers, compilation was rushed to make the directory available to procurement officers of the United States Government and to others engaged in purchasing for national defense purposes.

Products being made in New Hampshire in the national defense program include airplane cloth, army shoes, hosiery, uniform cloth, bandage material, machines and machine tools, parts for military instruments, parts for mechanized fighting units, and other products.

The directory is pocket size, 76 pages, indexed by products, manufacturers, major groups of products and geographic placement.

Symposium on Cape's Art To Be Held at Chatham

"The Art of Cape Cod" will be the subject of a symposium to be held Sunday evening at the Memory Theater at Chatham, Mass.

Speakers will include Joseph C. Lincoln, Cape Cod novelist, Fulton Oursler Editor of Liberty magazine, Martha Ttwood Baker, Founder-President of the Cape Cod Institute of Music, and M. Jean Despujols, head of the faculty of the Fontainebleau Beaux Arts School of France and Orleans, Mass.

Heads 'Army' Drive

Walter Channing, well known in Boston's real estate circles and long an active supporter of projects of the Salvation Army, has been named Chairman of the Metropolitan Division for the annual maintenance appeals to be held during 1940. This was made known in an announcement from Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, Provincial Commander of the Army. For several years, Mr. Channing has been a member of the Greater Boston Advisory Board.

A Happy Day

By a Staff Photographer

'Hello, Boston'

Miss Laraine Day arrived at East Boston Airport this morning to see previews of her new film, "Foreign Correspondent."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Eddie Cantor in "40 Little Mothers." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Tear Gas Squad," with John Paine. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Queen of Destiny," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus, and Akim Tamiroff. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Swing with Bing." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Young People." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "River's End," with James Oliver Curwood. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carol Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50

Paramount—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy, Muriel Angelus and Akim Tamiroff. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Scatterbrain," with Judy Canova and Alan Mowbray. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wildcat Bus," with Fay Wray 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:45, 10:10. Stage: Orrin Tucker, Wee Bonnie Baker, The Bodyguards, The Stapletons and The Ghezzis.

South Station Theater—
"The Hidden Master," "The Fiji Islands," "Going Places," "Mechanix Illustrated," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Turnabout," with Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carol Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

State—
"South of Pago-Pago," featuring Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. 11:50 a. m., 3:15 6:45, 10:10. Also Ann Sothern in "Gold Rush Maisie." 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

Telepix—
Television Preview: Naughty Nineties Musical; Fitzpatrick in the Fiji; Popular Science; Grantland Rice Swimming Pointers; Argentine Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
Frankie Darro "On the Spot." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also "The Invisible Ray," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Tremont—
"The Women," with Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Norma Shearer and Paulette Goddard. Also "Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Man Who Talked Too Much," with George Brent and Virginia Bruce. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. Also "Susan and God," featuring Joan Crawford and Fredric March. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

University—
"Bill of Divorcement," with Maureen O'Hara and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Those Were the Days," with William Holden and Bonita Granville.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Reviews of new movies will be found on Page 17.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Landscape Painting by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far be it from us to try to tell you how you're going to wear your hair this coming season . . . but if the majority of the hats we've seen around as advance models have anything to do with it, you'll be wearing it pompadour. Well, maybe not all the way round, but at least in front. Or maybe you'll compromise with fluffy bangs on your forehead. Because you'll have to do something with your hair in order to wear some of the hats . . . which have been so designed that they must be worn way back. And we mean back.

Then, too, there are a lot of dashing pieces of millinery that are big. Even some with wide brims. Which means that you either get yourself a coat with a small collar, or you don't wear a big hat. And the hats are so flattering; you'll probably find yourself taking off the big fur collar on your coat. For that matter if the budget allows, you can buy a plain coat all equipped with a faint hint of a collar that won't get in the way at all. For that matter, some suits will go very nicely. Incidentally, inasmuch as we like the idea of being able to make a costume suit out of a plain dress by adding a matching jacket or coat, we were more than interested in one at Chandler's for $29.95. Because it's decidedly smart for the older woman who likes a bit of conservative thrill in her clothes. And it's one of those costume affairs that begins with a smooth-looking dress with a satin top with some graceful draping, and a skirt that matches the wool in the suit coat. Which, by the way, is accented with trimming of Persian. In black or blue. The collar is tiny . . . which was what we were getting at all this time!

Fixing Up Little Ella's Bloomers Makes a Hit

If there's one thing we can't understand it's little Ella's dresses that have no matching bloomers. It means that the ensemble just isn't right; even though white ones are purchased to wear with every dress. So when we had it explained to us that other people object, too, and that Jordan Marsh had had some clothes made up especially for them, we were all eyes. Because now little Ella can turn somersaults and go into her general routine when company comes, and all will be well. Matching bloomers or panties will make it all seem more ladylike. And the dresses are very cute cottons. Some smocked, some with real Clan plaids, and others simply tailored. For the wee ones on up to 6X; for $2.25 on the fourth floor.

Here's Your Chance To Tell Your Name

If you don't mind advertising yourself to the world, then you'll like one of those new envelope bags that Slattery's is selling for an even $5. Well, if you wouldn't, surely daughter will. They're very good looking, in black faille . . . and the idea is that you have your first and last name scrawled across the bag. The signature is all carved out in gleaming metal, and you must be patient and wait at least a week for this bit of "personalizing."

Old Jewelry Made Into New Designs

This and That: If you'd like something new in the way of jewelry, and yet you feel you already own enough; how about taking some of those old pieces and having a jeweler make them over into something new and modern in style? Smith Patterson Company, at the corner of Summer and Arch Streets, can do amazing things with old stones that have been doing nothing all these years in your jewel case.

And if you're planning on redecorating papa's room this coming fall, why don't you present him with an honest to goodness he-man bedspread that he can sit down on if he feels the urge? A good basic color can be brightened by the addition of a whopping big masculine - looking monogram right in the middle . . . and Colton-Abelson's Linen Shop at 226 Boylston Street will probably have even more ideas. They'll make up the spread for you, too.

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature)

Network Speaker

NBC

Hendrik Willem Van Loon

The Holland-born author and historian will tell why he became naturalized when he appears as a guest on the "I'm an American" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Old Friends Of Willkie On Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Abe Levi, the junk dealer who gave Wendell Willkie his first job; Homer Capehart, Elwood businessman; and the girl with whom Willkie had his first date are among the Republican Presidential nominee's home-town friends scheduled for interviews tonight on a program originating in the auditorium of the Elwood, Ind., High School, which Willkie attended as a youth; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Jean Muir lends a classical note to the "Command Performance" series when she plays the lead in a radio version of "Lorna Doone," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

"Rhine Journey" from Wagner's "Siegfried" is the featured work in a concert by The Women's Symphony Orchestra from Grant Park, Chicago, Richard Czerwonky conducting, MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, a member of the last Byrd South Polar expedition and co-designer of the snow cruiser being used by the present one; Maj. Alton N. Parker, first American to set foot on the Antarctic continent will be heard when Chicago salutes the Men "down under" with the U. S. Antarctic Service Expedition, NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

$200,000 Flood Safeguard For Providence Skyscraper

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16—The Industrial Trust Building, 427 feet high and the only "skyscraper" in Providence, has just completed a $200,000 project to help it withstand any future hurricane and tidal wave like the one which struck the city Sept. 21, 1938.

The huge building has been waterproofed and reinforced to withstand a 10-foot depth of water on the sidewalk. An emergency set of diesel motor generators has been installed on the third floor of the building to provide electric current for the entire building in an emergency.

At the main entrances on the street level, huge doors of structural steel capable of withstanding a water pressure of 13 tons, have been put into position. They are equipped with a special-type rubber gasket designed for use on the openings in submarine conning towers. Under recent water tests which duplicated conditions to be expected during a tidal wave, the doors leaked less than one quart of water an hour—hardly a drop in the bucket for the huge pump which has been installed and is capable of throwing out 2,500 gallons of water a minute.

All manhole covers and other openings near street level have been reinforced and waterproofed—even the openings through which underground conduits enter the building.

Ten men have been trained especially to operate all the emergency equipment and two of them are to be kept on duty at all times. The 26 porters who clean the building at night also have been instructed in how to close the storm doors if the water should rise.

Engineers say such precautions never before have been taken for any building in the country. The placing of the five emergency diesel motors on the third floor is considered extremely unorthodox. Vibration was overcome with special shock absorbers, however. Oil for the diesels is stored in tanks overhead.

Several other large buildings in Providence have taken precautions should another hurricane blow up this way, but none has prepared such an elaborate system.

Channel Dredging

A two-year dredging operation carried out by the U. S. Army Engineers will be completed in Upper Narragansett next week and thereafter the largest vessels afloat, even the Queen Mary, will be able to move up the bay without difficulty and enter Providence Harbor.

The channel has been dredged to a depth of 35 feet from Bristol to Providence—ten and a half miles—and it makes Providence the second most accessible harbor in New England for deep draught ships. Boston is first.

Work on the channel has been carried on 24 hours a day, six days a week. Cost of the project has been estimated at $2,500,000 and an estimated ten million cubic yards of mud have been dredged off the bottom and toted by barge to a dumping place off Prudence Island. The brunt of the actual dredging was done by the huge clam-shell dredge State of Maryland.

Dock Work Proceeding

Meanwhile, the City of Providence is pushing ahead with its 1,300-foot dock extension at the Municipal Dock on Field's Point which will triple the storage and berthing facilities.

Maj. S. Frank Nolan, City Engineer, estimates the work will be completed by Jan. 1. He expects the 1,300-foot granite wall to be completed by October. A considerable area behind the wall will be filled in.

A much smaller dock is operated by the State of Rhode Island. It is off Allen's Avenue. All the other docks and piers in the harbor are privately owned.

Rand Letter To Lodge Asks Ship Plan Aid

"This is a moment not for cautious calculations but for action," Prof. E. K. Rand of Harvard University advised United States Senator Henry Cabbot Lodge, Jr., in an open letter released today asking that Senator Lodge support the move to have 50 American destroyers sent to England.

The letter was made public by the American Defense Committee, Harvard Group, as the latest in a series of letters between Professor Rand and Senator Lodge.

Stating "there are thousands of us who have the sense to come in out of the rain and to go out after a prowler," Professor Rand wrote:

"I call on you as an expert in military and naval affairs, to support those eminent representatives of the Army, the Navy and the law, by raising your voice in the Senate in favor of a simple and effective measure for national defense. These gentlemen are not hysterical war-mongers or interested financiers or cloistered theorists. They are clear-eyed patriots, who know what's what and when's when. There are thousands of us, the people, who likewise have the sense to come in out of the rain and to go out after a prowler. We want to be represented in Senate and in House. We cry aloud for a leader."

Hub Industry Asks Decision On Tax Policy

An early definite statement of government policy with regard to taxation of industrial plants which are expanded to handle national defense contracts was called for yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in similar communications sent to Rep. Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. The proposed excess profits tax measure to tax increased profits from defense contracts is now being studied by these two bodies.

The communication said, in part:

"We favor the immediate enactment of an amendment to the revenue acts now in force allowing a deduction of the cost of plant expansion for defense purposes from gross income for tax purposes. No corporation can safely expand its defense facilities until it is certain that whatever gain it may make on contracts for the production of defense facilities will not be turned into a loss by a huge tax on a fictitious income.

"While manufacturers capable of providing materials and vessels necessary for the national defense are fairly entitled to know the entire tax program before they enter into contracts with the Government, it is vitally necessary that the amortization provisions be enacted without delay. Accordingly, if it appears likely that the most desirable form of excess profits tax law cannot be agreed upon and enacted without substantial delay, we recommend that the provision for amortization of defense facilities be embodied in a separate statute, and be enacted without awaiting the outcome of the deliberations on the excess profits tax."

Apartment Houses Going Up At Boom Era Pace in Hub

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After 10 years of bumpy detours around a business depression, apartment house building has struck the main highway of progress again, stepped on the gas and is pushing construction in Greater Boston at a pace closely paralleling prosperity years following the first World War.

All along Beacon Street and its tributary courts and by-ways from Boston Common to Cleveland Circle, Brookline, the red brick fronts of new apartment houses display signboards proclaiming that "these premises will be available for occupancy Sept. 1." Likewise, Commonwealth Avenue is splashed with potential suites for apartment house families, only here the emphasis is on remodeled buildings rather than new construction.

Searching for the reasons for this sudden up-swing in apartment house living, Thomas R. Flynn, secretary of the Apartment House Owners Association, today pointed first to widespread reports of heavy migrations of young couples into marriage bureaus, and, second, to the lively interest taken by insurance companies lately in housing as one of the soundest investments in a period of extreme uncertainties.

What Greater Boston is actually witnessing, said Mr. Flynn, is miniature-scale, scattered reproductions of what the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is building in New York, where the "Parkchester, 12,000-family, city of apartments, is rapidly nearing completion. Funds of insurance companies are similarly financing much of the apartment house building in Greater Boston, said the apartment house official.

Typical of Trend

Boston and Brookline are typical of the trend to build new apartments in the 1-2-3-4-room suite class. Starting at the Boston Common, Douglass and Hunneman are rental agents for the new apartment building at 37 Beacon Street overlooking the Common, where 3 and 4-room suites with kitchenette and dinette combinations will be ready "Sept. 1."

Moving down to the corner of Beacon and Dartmouth, T. Dennie Boardman handles another promising looking apartment building of sizable proportions. Again at Gloucester and Beacon, 1-2-3-4-room suites with roof garden privileges are to be ready Sept. 1 by William Doran, Jr.

From Arlington Street to Massachusetts Avenue, both Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street are honeycombed with apartments remodeled from famous old Bostonian single-family residences during the last two years. With much of the rest of these old thoroughfares "for sale" or showing the customary "tourists accommodated" signposts, the indications are strong that apartment house building here will shortly take over these traffic channels completely.

Beacon Street through Brookline is a typical example of the sudden urge to give Greater Bostonians new-type, multi-family apartment facilities to match the challenge of all-gas and all-electric single residences. At the corner of Short Street and Beacon near Coolidge Corner, the Colchester will be ready Sept. 1, a remodeled building. A step farther away is the Colonial Arms, one of the largest new projects for apartment rentals in these parts.

At the corner of Beacon and Fairbanks, the foundation is in for another sizable apartment for Homer T. Brown, rental agents.

1,000 Houses Built

Off Beacon on Monmouth Court, Longwood Avenue, Sewall Street, Kilsyth Street, and Marion at Park, other apartment units are either just completed or on their way toward completion, specializing in 1-2-3-4 rooms, either all-gas or all-electric, some with stall showers, kitchenettes and dinettes for rentals ranging from $50 to $150.

Beyond Cleveland Circle on Commonwealth Avenue, the Parklake still stands as Greater Boston's largest new apartment house of the last three years. In fact, Parklake not only began the late building spree, but it set the pace in modern facilities with step-down living rooms, corner windows, community recreation center and individually heated suites.

Jumping across the Newton line on the Avenue, there is the Greylock, next to Lake Street Elevated terminal and close to Merrill C. Nutting's apartment building completed two years ago with garage parking in the basement.

Basic reason for much of this building, said Mr. Flynn, is the narrowing of investment fields, due to the excessive reserves of huge corporations that find housing a good paying investment. All told, Mr. Flynn estimates that there were 1,000 new apartment family units built in Brookline and Boston alone last year, with 300 more now under construction.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 309 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Haven—Daily 8:45 p. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.
Presque Isle—No regular time assigned, WAGN, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
*Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc., (25.4m.), 15.25mc. (19.6m.), 4:30 p. m. Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 7:15 p. m., Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m.), 11.79mc. (19.6m.), 7 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Weeks days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 7:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Daily 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

*Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m.), 15.25mc., (19.6m.), 4:30 p. m Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc., (49.6m.), 15.13mc., (19.8m.) 7:15 p. m. Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m.), 11.79mc. (19.6m.), 7 p. m WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc. (11.05m.).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc. (49 1m.).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days 11:45 a. m., CJRO, 6.15m. (49m.).

*Daylight Saving Time.

Writers Meet at Bread Loaf For Two-Week Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREAD LOAF, Vt., Aug. 16—For the past few days a group of writers have been arriving from all parts of the country for a conference which opened Aug. 14, where they achieve a fellowship with those of like interests, a stimulus and companionship hard to find in a busy workaday world.

Among those here are several young men and women who have some form of literary achievement already to their credit, and who bring their manuscripts for advice and criticism from writers who have "arrived" in the literary world.

From Fayetteville, N. C., came Carson McCullers, whose first novel was "The Heart is a Lonely Hunter." Edna Frederickson of Harrisonburg, Va., was nominated for a fellowship at Bread Loaf by the Viking Press because of her work as writer of poems and juvenile fiction.

Stephen Longstreet of New York, author of "Decade," a novel of the 1930's, is here. Louis Untermeyer is sponsoring a fellow-poet, John Ciardi of Kansas City, Mo., who this year published a volume of verse, "Homeward to America."

For two weeks these young writers, along with about 60 of their fellows, will discuss aspects of their craft with a staff of poets and scholars. It is not a course of instruction as to how to write a "best seller," and there are no "classes" as such.

The work consists of informal lectures, "clinics" for group discussion of manuscripts, and individual conferences with that member of the staff most competent to advise on whatever writing the student wishes to do.

The atmosphere is highly individualistic and informal.

Students this year will discuss verse with Robert Frost and Louis Untermeyer, and fiction with John Marquand, Eleanor Chilton, Wallace Stegner and Helen Everitt. John W. Gassner, head of the playwriting department of the Theater Guild in New York, and Walter Prichard Eaton will work with dramatists. Hershell Brickell and Fletcher Pratt will give training also.

The mechanics of publication and relations of authors, publishers and agents are the subjects of C. Raymond Everitt and Alan Collins. Theodore Morrison, author, essayist and poet, is director of the conference.

Southern Town's Rule By Women a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, N. C., Aug. 16—Woman's rule here is making good.

Mrs. Annie Dixon Wilson, the only woman Mayor in a wide region, has conducted a businesslike policy for the town of 600 residents during the first year of her two-year term. Streets have been improved, and a survey has been taken for a proposed waterworks system. Plans are being completed for the erection of a new school gymnasium.

"Petticoat government" is almost complete in this small town. The only man on the City Board has not attended a Board meeting in months. Mrs. Wilson and the three women commissioners run the municipality. In addition, school affairs here are also handled by women; both the chairman and the secretary of the School Board are women, the only school in Craven County to have women in these positions.

Poultry and Ham Keep Low

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Poultry and ham are expected to grace the tables of many Bostonians this week end as a result of the steady advance in prices of most other meats, especially lamb, beef and pork.

Prices of ham show no material change with the cost of either end of smoked hams running from 21 to 23 cents a pound. Housewives who spend a little time price-shopping will find some of the suburban markets offering it as low as 17 cents a pound.

Fish prices continue reasonable. Native swordfish and fresh salmon are 25 and 22 cents respectively.

Green beans are 5 cents a pound and beats three bunches for 10 cents. Cucumbers are 3 for 10 but may be found as low as 2 for 5.

Peaches which sold at 5 cents a pound last week may be found today as low as 5 pounds for 15. New potatoes are the same as last week 19 cents a peck. Sweet corn, most popular vegetable on the market is plentiful and ranges in price from 23 to 40 cents a dozen.

Brookline to Open Bureau of Inquiry On Defense Work

The Council of the Civilian National Defense Committee of Brookline has all plans made for an information bureau to aid residents who want to enlist in the United States armed forces. This service will open in the rooms of the Selectmen at the Town Hall. It is expected the bureau will prove a general clearinghouse for all kind of data on defense work.

A survey of available firearms in the town is being made. There is also a listing being made of local aliens, checking of "fifth column" and other subversive activities, making of arrangements to safeguard the local water supply and public utilities services, listing all resources for emergencies, assuring adequate supplies of food, including promotion of gardens and markets, and of fuel, and promoting work for the Red Cross. These activities are functioning under a council of 16 men and women, comprising the Executive Board.

Daniel G. Lacy, Superintendent of Streets, and Henry A. Varney have devised plans for huge bomb-shelters in the sides of Brookline's many hills, which they estimate will be adequate for local needs.

The committee, recently organized, is headed by Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish.

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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COMPLETELY MODERN — BRAND NEW
Here the most discriminating apartment-seeker will be delightfully surprised. No effort has been spared to assure you of enjoyable living. Why not plan to inspect them today.
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Apartment Houses Now Come in Sections

By a Staff Photographer

Multi-Family Dwellings Go Modern

(1) Instead of building one big apartment house, the Newton developer here constructed three two-family buildings, with all apartments having light on four sides. This is on Walnut Street, Newton Highlands. Rents $75. (2) Food-froster box developed for homes and apartments. Goes as low as 20 below zero. (3) Lobbies of modern apartment buildings now look like this with glass block becoming more and more popular for light and decoration. (4) Is this an apartment kitchenette or a kitchen in a single home? It happens to be the latter in a Needham home but it typifies what the average apartment house owner is getting in combination dining and kitchen facilities.

'Look Before You Lease' Valuable to Tenants

Saving from 30 to 35 per cent of your rent bills is all in knowing when to move, where to move, how to dicker with the landlord on a businesslike basis, and how to take advantage of many of the factors of the tenant field that come from only a simple knowledge of some of the technical points involved in leasing.

Some of these maneuvers are described in "Look Before You Lease," a family handbook just off the press that contains the headings: "Making Moving Pay; Before You Make Up Your Mind; How to Know a Good House; How to Break a Lease; The Tenant and the Law; Instead of Moving Try These."

Reducing rent costs, the book states, has become a highly developed technique which requires a rudimental understanding of the "rules of the game." In other words, do you know you can save money by moving in the middle of the summer instead of during the busy moving seasons, spring and fall? "Look Before You Lease" says the best times to move are between Dec. 1 through Feb. 28 or from June 1 through Aug. 15. These are the times when the fewest families are changing residences, consequently both rents and moving rates are cheaper.

Best Time to Move

Also, moving in mid-month often saves a half month's rent. Once the first of the month is passed, landlords have little hope of renting until the first of the next month. Hence, if you move in on the 15th, the landlord is generally agreeable to starting the rent payments on the first of the next month. Such logic is usually most convincing in off-moving seasons.

A two-year lease will frequently bring savings to tenants by intelligent bargaining with landlords. The biggest concessions are usually made in new buildings, particularly in those that are not yet finished. Landlords in this instance are anxious to fill their first apartments as soon as the building is completed. Hence, they are readily approachable on a bargaining basis. These are pointers given in the new book.

There are also some valuable hints such as: Top floors are usually quieter since you don't hear noise above you, but make sure the roof isn't used for hanging out washing, airing the children, or radio antennas that whistle.

Watch Out for Noise

Ground floors may be damp and darker than the others. They need to be better protected against burglaries, and are close to possible disturbances from oil burners and water heaters. If there are elevators, everyone gets on them at the ground floor, where the rattle of doors may become annoying.

What if you have decided to move because you are tired of storing things under the bed? Well, take a hint from "Look Before You Lease" and do some clever expansion of closet facilities. When clossets are too narrow, installation of extension rods or resetting rods differently will help.

How much space should the family have? Not so much as was necessary 10 or 20 years ago, the book says. In fact, streamlining of apartments has brought efficiency that makes space unnecessary. Kitchens, for instance, are so compact that they are more efficient than a kitchen twice the size a decade ago. The best size for a living room is 22 by 13 feet. The tendency is to have the important rooms of good size and to let the others shrink or disappear, the book concludes.

Cooling, Heating Room Units Now Ready for Homes

Unit-type, air-conditioning and heating cabinets for individual suites are being introduced in modern apartment houses.

The units are equipped with fans to provide rapid circulation of heated or cool air with a filter for air cleaning. In the winter, the air is humidified, and in the summer it is dehumidified.

The same unit heats the room in winter and cools it in summer. Heating is done by means of hot water or steam piped to the unit. In the summer, cold water, flowing through the pipes, circulates in the coils of the cabinets, comparable in size to radiators.

Installations of such units are possible with funds obtained from qualified lending institutions under the modernization credit plan of the Federal Housing Administration. It is available for homes as well as apartments.

The Parklake Still Unique Living Place

The Parklake, built three years ago on Commonwealth Avenue backing up to the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, is still one of Boston's unique multi-family buildings, having the first individually heated suites in New England and possibly the United States.

Through its heating system a supply of humidified, filtered air, kept constantly fresh by the addition of small quantities of outside air, is furnished to each apartment continually. Thus, with dependence on a central system eliminated, each occupant has the heating advantages of an individual home.

Room arrangements are unique in the Parklake. Entering the front door of a two-room suite, for instance, the visitor finds himself in a long hall with one side open and facing the living room. The open side is bounded by an iron railing and the living room is down one step, giving the feeling of separation from the hall while retaining the impression of spaciousness. The hall can be used as a dining alcove.

Going straight ahead through the hall, you pass into a corridor leading to the chamber at the extreme end. Opening off the corridor to the right is a combination kitchen and dinette and the bathroom. The living room is 14 by 18 feet. Combining it with the hall, the area becomes 17 by 21 feet.

Modernism creeps into the Parklake in corner windows, built-in clothes dryers, sound-proofing, built-in soiled clothes receptacles, central radio antennas with individual radio receptacles and colorful wall treatments.

Their Business in a 'Spurt,' Apartment House Owners Say

Apartment house owners throughout Greater Boston are saying that their business is experiencing an activity "spurt" seasonally different in many ways than the usual fall renting periods of the last decade.

For one thing the customary flood of "notice to move" with the usual army of moving vans blocking the streets has failed to materialize. Apartment house families appear inclined to stay "put" this year, either because steady incomes make it unnecessary to move or because rent levels are higher for the places into which the families might move.

The fact that few families are on the move has had a stabilizing effect upon rents. The industry reports that the gradual upswing in incomes and employment has resulted in introducing a new class of tenantry capable of utilizing the better types of modern, heated apartments.

Although rent schedules are said to be holding "firm," in some instances where slightly "below market rents" have existed, increases are in order. Vacancies are rapidly being liquidated, particularly in the 1-2-3-room suites. But in the larger apartment category vacancies are still abnormally great.

The net effect of all these conditions adds to the following findings of apartment house owners: appreciation in the values of older buildings, increase in rent incomes, a stabilized tenantry, and, for the first time since the stock market crash of '29, there is a broad-scale renewal of confidence in the industry.

While the initial repercussions of the European war of increased marriages in the United States to avoid conscription, have been favorable to the apartment house owner, he is not fooling himself into believing that he will have no troubles as the result of the wartime activities both here and abroad. On the contrary, changes in standards of living are expected to bring about an artificial flow of re-renting and recasting of rental classifications.

The owners even anticipate the possibility that they may be compelled to provide air raid protections, refuge cellars, special defense equipment and other money-taking precautions. Hence, they have written into their present analysis of returning prosperity the pointed rejoinder: "Subject to change without notice."

'Tops' in the Building World

Marriages have more than doubled since last year in Boston, according to City Hall records, due largely to pending Army conscriptions to be limited to persons without dependents. The Army's loss, in this instance, is the apartment house owner's gain, since most newlyweds move into janitor-serviced quarters. That is one reason for the optimism surrounding the substantial building now going on of new apartment houses in Greater Boston.

Brown Management Expands

Homer Brown is rental agent for two large apartment house projects for autumn rental and another that is just rising. The two nearly completed projects are on Sewall Avenue, near St. Paul Street, in Brookline, and at the corner of Craigie Street, and Concord Avenue, Cambridge. Foundations are in for the third at Beacon and Fairbanks Streets in Brookline.

Now, a Home Food Froster

The long-awaited household froster, food locker box is on its way to Greater Boston. A two-year engineering program has culminated in the development of a circular locker to hold food at temperatures ranging from zero to 20 degrees below zero in a room of normal temperature.

The new storage unit is streamlined and consists of an upright cylinder, roughly the size of a barrel, with the compressor housed under the hood at the side. For the engineer it is interesting to know that the customary vacuum in the refrigeration cycle has been eliminated by operating on back-pressure, cutting down power consumption. For the householder, it is enough to know that home lockers, so-called, will keep foods "fresher" by doing its own "frosting."

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On two streets with delightful cross draft.
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Convenient location with resident janitor.
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Modern building, elevator, an attractive arrangement of rooms and an abundance of sunshine.
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With beautiful view of Charles River Basin and Public Garden.
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Perfect arrangement of rooms affords the spaciousness of a house yet easy to maintain. Modern, fireproof, corner building with resident janitor.
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A smart address with all conveniences plus a superior brand of service. 7-room suites.
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Beacon Street and Bay State Road at Kenmore Square
Kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished, for short or permanent occupancy—at Boston's Largest Apartment Hotel.
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5 Haskell St., Cambridge—One room and Murphy bed. Dinette, kitchenette, tile bath, free ref. and parking. Furnished, $42.50 to $45.00.
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Unusually desirable 8-room house to rent; modern equipment; 3 baths.
Several 6 and 7-room houses from $50.
Apartments in carefully selected buildings.
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FENWAY
11-15 Park Drive, 1-2-3 Rooms. $35 to $75.
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84 Prescott Street, 2-3-4 Rooms. $40 to $70.
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Also all other worthwhile listings
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Located at 23 Park Av., off Webster St.
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Several exceptionally choice locations available immediately on the shore of beautiful Spy Pond in Arlington. There is nothing around Greater Boston to begin to equal this location. Homes will be built to the owner's specifications under the FHA 20 and 25-year finance plan. If you are a lover of things beautiful you must see this incomparable spot. Plenty of solid old trees edge the shore lending an ancient appearance to the natural beauty of the setting.
Spy Pond is on the Concord Turnpike (Route 2) and is only 7 miles from downtown Boston. Fishing, bathing and boating permitted owners of shore property. Property open every day to 9 P. M. Come over today and permit our courteous representative to show you the easy way to home ownership. Prices start at $6250. Five min. to churches, schools, shopping, theater and transportation (10c fare to Boston).
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Jimmy Foxx May Create New Record This Afternoon—Golf Final at Wollaston Today

Red Sox Star Within One Homer of Gehrig's Total

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Home run history was in the making this afternoon as the Red Sox opened a three-game week-end series with the Washington Senators at Fenway Park. Jimmy Foxx's four-bagger yesterday at Yankee Stadium was his 29th of the season and No. 493 since his entrance into the American League 16 years ago. As Lou Gehrig, with his 17-year total of 494, is second only to Babe Ruth, Double-X should be in the all-time No. 2 spot very soon—possibly before this paper reaches your home.

During his brilliant Yankee career, the Babe drove 714 balls out of the park or into the stands. Perhaps no one will ever equal this remarkable figure. After all, there was only one Ruth. But until this year, the durable Gehrig had stood alone in the runner-up spot. When the Babe is at the head of the parade, marching second is no disgrace. And unless immediate injury interrupts Foxx's playing, he will be well past Columbia Lou by the end of this Red Sox home stay.

Looms Above Field

Only two other men now active in the majors are above the 300 level. They are Mel Ott of the Giants and Al Simmons of the Athletics. Ott should keep going for several more seasons and reach the 400 class, but Simmons is very near the close of his career—by his own admission. So of the present home run elite, the robust figure of Jimmy Foxx looms above the field.

Incidentally, Double-X has just completed his most successful series in the stadium beside the Harlem River. Jim always maintained that the background there is the poorest in the league, as fans always sit in the dead center field bleachers. When the weather is warm, their white shirts make a bad backdrop for the batter.

Over .300 Again

However, Foxxie may have a different opinion today. While the Red Sox were dropping three out of four to the four-time world champs, the big catcher was collecting three homers, three singles and seven runs batted in for 13 official trips to the plate. This spurt lifted his average over the .300 mark once more and put him four up on Joe Di Maggio in the four-bagger race.

Ted Williams also hit well against Yankee pitchers. He smashed three homers, for seven runs. With 76 tallies produced before this afternoon's date with Washington, Teddy will finish right up among the leaders in this vital department. His batting average, as of this morning, was an unofficial .329.

Stopped Yankees

Joe Heving's arrival on the starting line creates new impetus for Joe Cronin's much-discussed pitching staff. Making his initial start of the year yesterday at New York, side-arm Joe muffled the Yankee powerhouse to three hits. It was his seventh victory, as against two setbacks. When Joe attempted to go the route last season, he seemed unable to pace himself. At least, the opposition always managed to get friendly with his assortment. But yesterday he was immense.

Having taken three out of four from the Giants, the surprising Bees were primed for tonight's game with the Dodgers at Ebbets Field. Manager Casey Stengel sends right-hander Nick Strincevich to the mound and it is believed that southpaw Vito Tamulis will work for the Brooks.

In taking the Giants into camp, the Bees looked like world champs. Yesterday they made 18 hits and 12 runs, Johnny Cooney getting four safeties, and Sibby Sisti, Chet Ross and Buddy Hassett three apiece. One of Ross's was his 12th triple and tightened his hold on the circuit lead. 'Bama Rowell added another point to his pace-setting stick average by getting two out of five. His mark has now reached .339. 'Bama also has hit safely in 11 straight games. Cooney's four drives lifted his average to .310.

Nelson Signs Two Centers On All-Stars

The Eastern Intercollegiate All-Star center problem now appears to have been solved. Coach Swede Nelson has signed not one, but two youngsters to guard that zone for the All-Stars when they tackle the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park on Sept. 10.

They are Cy Titus of Holy Cross and Johnnie Schmidt of Carnegie Tech. Both youngsters balance the beam at 200 pounds. Titus, of course, is no stranger to this section, but few fans in the New England district have seen Schmidt in action. The Carnegie Tech player is built along bulkier lines than Titus and his forte is backing up the line.

Both Titus and Schmidt will play with the All-Stars in New York on Sept. 2, and will be in excellent condition when they reach the Hub. At present they are getting ready to go to Cornwall-on-the-Hudson where the Stars will train for a three-week period.

Seeking Junior Championship

By a Staff Photographer

These two 19-year-old youngsters met today in the final round of the annual State junior golf championship at Wollaston Golf Club. At the left is Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, who qualified only once before in six tries but who was rated a pre-tournament favorite. At the right is Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, who is a finalist for the second year in a row. Winner of three White Mountain amateur titles, Franzeim lost out last year to Ted Tabor of Vesper.

Jean Bauer Trails

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 16 (AP)—Striving for her second-straight victory in the Ekwanok invitation golf tournament, Jean Bauer, of Providence, R. I., had three strokes to make up as she started her second round in the 54-hole medal play event today.

Miss Bauer's 82 left her three strokes behind her fellow townswoman, Mrs. Frederick Davis, four times winner of the Rhode Island title, with three other players sandwiched in between.

They were Betsey McLeod, of Buffalo, N. Y., who posted an 80 for her first 18, and Gail Wild, one of New Jersey's ranking players, and Mrs. R. M. Torgerson, of New York, who tied with 81's.

Tiller Talk

Another Busy Week in Yachting

This week end's racing writes a mild preview to yachting's busy 10 days ahead when the New York Yacht Club commands most of the attention with their annual cruise arriving at Marblehead Monday.

Previous to the New York arrival, Marblehead yachts participate in Eastern Yacht Club's first race in their second series on Saturday, while Sunday finds the Corinthian Yacht Club regular holiday encounter, with an added attraction offered handicap boats in the Guy Lowell Cup race.

Boston Bay yachtsmen resume their inter-club racing Sunday at Wollaston Yacht Club, with first place boats in the standings ready to hold off their nearest competitors.

Although next week's activities will be headed by the New York Yacht Club fleet's presence in North Shore waters, other top events are on the schedule. Tuesday the Eastern Yacht Club joins their New York visitors in the annual King's Cup race, one of the outstanding trophies each season.

Tuesday also finds the beginning of the annual I Class series off the Sandy Bay Yacht Club, Rockport, and the Adams Class racing for the Quincy Challenge Cup. Three-day series will exist, single races each day, in these two championships.

★ ★ ★

Junior Champions

The three Massachusetts junior entries in the national junior sailing championships for the Sears Bowl are now selected. From the North Shore, Bobby Coulson of Eastern Yacht Club will represent that section, after dominating all other rivals a month ago, without even sailing the last race in the series.

Squantum Yacht Club's defending South Shore champions, with John Bodge, Jr., at the tiller, once again go to the nationals as a result of their defeating Duxbury by one-quarter of a point in the final race of the series last Wednesday.

Yesterday, the Southern Massachusetts crew was decided when Vineyard Haven again returned to the national junior spotlight with Skipper Joey Mills turning the trick that sent Vineyard Haven to the Sears Bowl for the first time since 1937.

The Sears Bowl will get under way Monday, Aug. 26, under the guidance of the Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester. Annisquam, whose Dick Mechem won the championship a year ago, was supposed to sponsor the series, but was unable to obtain enough boats needed for the series, and Eastern Point Yacht Club was awarded the important championship.

★ ★ ★

Moose Victor

Subject to protest changes, the Ladies' Plate Trophy series goes into the silverware-stuffed locker of John Lawrence and his Moose, who managed to lead E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia II over the line in yesterday's fifth and final race of the three-day series.

Evanthia was second to Moose by one point, and yesterday's leader, Lincoln Davis, Jr., and his Roulette dropped to third position as a result of yesterday's seventh.

After losing the first two races to Nancy Leiter's Venture, Alden Haskell's Navigo II won the next three races to take the Eastern Challenge Cup.

★ ★ ★

Barbara Connolly assumed a slight lead in the North Shore Women's eliminations yesterday of a one and three-quarters as her Corinthian Yacht Club crew topped Manchester's trio, captained by Frances Burnett.

Town Class dories were used as six crews battled for the right to represent that district in the nationals to be held at the Point O' Woods Yacht Club, L. I., beginning Sept. 4.

★ ★ ★

Pleon Yacht Club's touring junior forces were defeated by the margin of a quarter of a point yesterday by the Sandy Point Racing Club of Beverly, $89\frac{3}{4}$ to $89\frac{1}{2}$ points. The series, sailed yesterday in North Shore One-Designs, will be resumed soon at Pleon.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Aug. 17

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 18

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Tschaikowsky concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Symphone Moments. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.88 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Patriotc Songs. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

McNeill And Parker Draw Top Rating

With the women's seeding and draw for the National Doubles to be made tonight by Chairman Irving T. Wright and his Longwood Cricket Club committee, announcement of the seedings for men, after last night's meeting, gives Frank Parker, and his partner Don McNeill, top position, with Bobby Riggs, national singles champion, and his new teammate Welby Van Horn No. 2 position.

In third place in the seeding, the young and brilliant California pair of Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer are in a good spot to show their upset ability in later rounds, while the veteran pair of Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff has been placed in the fourth berth.

Foreign Team

No. 1 seeded team in the small foreign group is G. Lyttleton Rogers, Irish Davis Cup player, and his American partner, Frank Froehling, Chicago. W. C. Choy, Chinese player from England, will pair with John Palfrey, Brookline, brother of Sarah, doubles partner of Alice Marble next week. Choy and Palfrey have been seeded second in the foreign list.

Although no announcement of the men's doubles draw will be made until tomorrow morning, it is most likely that the Parker-McNeill pair, and the Riggs-Van Horn duo will be in opposite brackets, for the foreign list, usually placed in the opposite bracket, is neither long nor assuring of much competition.

Down in Draw

In fact, the two seeded foreign teams of Rogers-Froehling and Choy-Palfrey are liable to be placed several notches down in the draw, because of the rising young United States teams.

Although Mulloy and Prusoff were placed at fourth spot because of their experience, several young teams caused the committee to ponder a long time before scratching their names off the list.

Questioned Team

Bob Harmon and Charlie Mattman, Pacific Coast pair whose doubles play in recent tournaments has provided startling upsets, were one team the committeemen questioned for seeding purposes.

Billy Reedy and Ken Bartelt, University of Southern California pair, provided another darkhorse team showing recent brilliance that caught the committee's attention.

But possibly, the toughest team to figure in any draw of seeding is the combination of Frank Kovacs and Eddie Amark, whose up and down play is constantly belittling any committee. One day they will score a brilliant upset, and the next day lose an easy match.

Other Favorites

With the national doubles at stake, Kovacs undoubtedly will concentrate on a good showing to help his national ranking this year.

Among other favorite teams in the doubles next week are Wilmer Allison and Johnny Van Ryn, the veteran pair who, according to reports, are playing great doubles these days. Only superior speed of youth and stamina have defeated this team, which today is the top exponent of doubles perfection in this country.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Rowell, Boston, .339; Walker, Dodgers, .325.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 83; Mize, St. Louis, 78.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 88; Mize, St. Louis, 83.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 139; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 136.
Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 33; Hack, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 12; Mize, St. Louis, 10.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 34; Nicholson, Chicago, 19.
Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 15; Frey, Cincinnati, 12.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 12-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 10-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .350; Finney, Boston, .347.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 95; McCosky, Detroit, 91.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 105; Di Maggio, New York, 95.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 149; Cramer, Boston, 146.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 41; Greenberg, Detroit, 38.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, Finney, Boston, and Keller, New York, 13.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 29; Di Maggio, New York, 25.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 26; Walker, Washington, 18.
Pitching — Newsom, Detroit, 15-2; Rowe, Detroit, 11-2.

Free Net Clinic

Eleanor Tennant, prominent tennis teacher of Don Budge, professional champion, Alice Marble, top women's player in the world, and Bobby Riggs, men's amateur champion of the United States, will deliver a series of lectures, the first Sunday afternoon, Aug. 18, at the Cleveland Circle Playground free of charge.

Miss Tennant in her clinic will explain shots, strokes and their proper execution, and she plans to have Mary Arnold, promising California pupil of hers now playing at Manchester, along with her for demonstration.

The Cleveland Circle Playground is near the Reservoir and on Chestnut Hill Avenue.

Franzeim and Monahan Meet To Decide Junior Champion

BULLETIN

Ed Franzeim of Bellevue won the State amateur junior golf championship when he defeated Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, 5 and 4, in the 18-hole final on the Wollaston Golf Club course this morning.

C. H. Clancy, Jr., of Minute Man defeated C. M. Johnson of Walpole, 4 and 3, to win the junior-junior title, a tourney for boys under 16 years of age.

One youngster who reached the final round last year and another who never before got beyond the first round met this morning at Wollaston Golf Club in an 18-hole struggle to determine the best junior golfer in Massachusetts for 1940.

The first of the duo was 19-year-old Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, who bowed to Ted Tabor of Vesper and Dartmouth in the final last year at Blue Hill, and the second was 19-year-old Joe Monahan Jr., son of the Middlesex County jurist, who previous to now had been able to qualify only once in six attempts.

There probably could not have been two better opponents picked for the final if they had been named when the entry list was announced. It was unfortunate, perhaps, that Tabor could not defend his championship, and that Ernie Doherty, the present caddie champion and this year's medalist with a record-breaking 69, bowed out so early in the tourney, but it was most fitting that Monahan and Franzeim were the last two survivors.

Franzeim, the Boston University sophomore, deserved another chance at the title which eluded his grasp last year, while Monahan, a prospective Holy Cross freshman this fall, has earned the right to disprove the contention that the only time he can play good golf is when he is with his elders. Joe and his father, for instance, won the Winchester father-and-son four-ball tournament two years in a row in 1938 and '39 and are the only team ever to defend successfully in the 22 years' history of the event.

Class of Field

All through this tournament these two lads have proved themselves the class of the field. Both qualified with five-over-par 78's, not in itself a startling accomplishment, but since match play began they have really been moving. Only once has either been forced to go to the 18th green to decide a match. Monahan, especially, has been "hot," for in his four matches he is one stroke under par. In the 84 holes he has played, including the qualifying round, he is only four strokes over regulation figures.

Franzeim began his march to the final by victories Wednesday over Joe Walsh of Walpole, 4 and 3, and Bill O'Brien of Maynard 3 and 2. Yesterday he carved out wins over his pal, Harry McGrath of Winchester, 2 and 1, and Ed Anderson of Blue Hill 3 and 2. Monahan's first two triumphs were over J. W. Gahan of Hatherly 5 and 4, and W. E. Traver of Wellesley 2 up. Yesterday he added wins over Ray Leighton of Wenham 2 and 1, and Jim Harvey of Arlmont 3 and 2.

No Great Danger

Neither has been in any great danger in any of the four matches, although each had to turn on the heat in one match. Franzeim had a struggle on his hands with slender Harry McGrath, the water cooler salesman who hopes to enter Boston College next month. Harry fought Ed to a standstill on the first nine, but could not make up the ground he lost when the Bellevue lad won the 10th, 11th and 14th holes. He tried hard, sinking slippery, downhill 20-foot putts for a half on the 12th and a win on the 15th, but could only halve the 16th and 17th holes and so lost the match.

Monahan's greatest difficulty lay in getting by Bill Traver in the second round. Traver shot one of the best rounds of golf in his career, breaking Wollaston's par of 73, but "Little Joe" was not to be denied, and his 69—with only one conceded putt of less than a foot—turned back the challenge.

Both of these boys, incidentally, nearly missed the tournament this year. Monahan previously planned to play in a four-ball tournament at Springfield this week end, but entered the junior when the dates at Springfield were changed to next month. Franzeim was ill just before the tournament began, but recovered in time to enter.

Splitting the Fairways

Harrison a Graceful Loser

E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, the Little Rock, Ark., golf professional, may have been angry at the time because of his disqualification in this year's United States open championship, but one would never guess it from his attitude now.

Down at the State junior tournament at Wollaston, which he attended for the second day in a row yesterday, "Dutch" had his story to tell—but it had to be pumped out of him.

One of six players, including Ed Oliver, disqualified for starting ahead of time, Harrison was reluctant to discuss the matter, not because of his own feelings, but because he felt that it was a closed issue. He only opened up when it became apparent in a discussion among the newspapermen that there was a mix-up in the facts.

"We broke the rule, and that's that," the pleasant Arkansan drawled, "but to tell the truth, the rule never entered my head at the time. Just as I was about to drive, though, the funniest feeling came over me, as though something was about to happen. And boy! it did," he exclaimed.

Facts Differed

It is rather senseless to reopen the issue again at this late date, but it was interesting yesterday to note Harrison's attitude. His statement of facts differed from the U. S. G. A.'s version; he feels the national organization might have handled the situation differently; he lost about $200 in prize money for he was only four strokes in back of the 287 posted by Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen, and the disqualification will make it necessary for him to play in the sectional qualifying round next year, but he offered no excuses.

Sportsmanship, with "Dutch" Harrison, is evidently not confined merely to the golf course.

★ ★ ★

Bobby Knowles of The Country Club fired a par-equalling 71 yesterday to win Class A in the annual two-day M. G. A. tournament at Woodland Golf Club. Knowles beat Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham by just one stroke. Altogether, 157 players entered, making the entry list the largest for the tournament in the past five years and the second largest M. G. A. tourney of the season.

★ ★ ★

William Doggett of Englewood, N. J., defeated Perry Hall of Woods Hole 3 and 2 yesterday to win the Cape Cod amateur golf championship at Eastward Ho! Country Club. Doggett came back from a deficit of one down at the turn.

★ ★ ★

Add another ace: James P. Duffy of Commonwealth Country Club at the 156-yard 16th hole at his home club. Duffy used a No. 4 iron.

★ ★ ★

Commonwealth Country Club announces its annual open tournament, to be held under auspices of the M. G. A. Aug. 28 and 29. The tourney will be 18 holes of medal play, with prizes to be awarded in three classes.

★ ★ ★

Aleppo Temple will hold a golf outing next Tuesday at Commonwealth. There will be a special handicap medal tournament for Shriners.

★ ★ ★

Lake Sunapee Country Club has decided to resume its men's invitation four-ball handicap tournament, and the event this year will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 2.

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	5	2	0	1.000
Salvo	14	8	5	.615
Errickson	25	8	8	.500
Sullivan	27	8	12	.400
Posedel	26	8	15	.348
Coffman	25	1	2	.333
Picchota	17	2	4	.333
Strincevitch	22	2	5	.286
Javery	22	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	28	7	2	.778
Grove	11	6	3	.667
Dickman	23	8	5	.615
Johnson	9	3	2	.600
Wilson	31	6	5	.545
Hash	30	7	6	.538
Galehouse	22	6	6	.500
Ostermueller	20	3	5	.375
Bagby	22	7	13	.350
Terry	3	0	0	.000

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Radcliff, Browns	100	417	58	144	.350
Finney, Red Sox	97	415	61	144	.347
McCosky, Tigers	105	437	91	149	.341
Rowell, Bees	86	301	33	102	.339
Walker, Dodgers	100	385	51	125	.325
Danning, Giants	100	376	51	122	.324

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	29	Mize, Cardinals	34
Di Maggio, Yanks	25	Nicholson, Cubs	19
Greenberg, Tigers	24	Rizzo, Phillies	17

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	104	F. McCorm'k, Reds	88
Di Maggio, Yanks	95	Mize, Cardinals	85
Foxx, Red Sox	88	Fletcher, Pirates	74

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
*Rowell	86	301	102	.339
Cooney	72	229	71	.310
Ross	106	411	125	.304
Miller	105	391	118	.280
West	94	348	99	.284
Moore	69	226	60	.265
Hassett	102	404	96	.238
Sisti	91	348	80	.229
Glossop	61	166	37	.223
Andrews	45	31	6	.194
Masi	52	111	21	.189
Berres	67	153	28	.183
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

(*Leading National League)

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	97	415	144	.347
Carey	20	33	11	.333
Williams	101	392	129	.329
Di Maggio	65	221	68	.308
Cramer	110	483	148	.306
Foxx	102	361	110	.304
Cronin	109	397	112	.282
Peacock	51	108	30	.278
Tabor	103	403	112	.277
Doerr	108	429	117	.272
Spence	33	52	11	.212
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Mrs. Florence S. Kear	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous	News Service	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	John Kirby's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Novatime": records	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	Al Pearce and His Gang	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	"Let's Dance"
7:45		"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs		Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00	"Yankee Swapper"	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	"Wings for America": dramatization	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15	"Masterworks of Music"	"Symphony of Melody"	Amateur Night at an Army Camp	"Sinfonietta": Quinto Maganini, conductor	Sport program
8:30		"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch			Tenor and piano
8:45	Music; Elmer Davis				
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Harry Kogen's Orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Condido Botelho, songs	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	"Grand Central Station": drama	Francis E. Kelly, political talk	"What's My Name": quiz program	'Command Performance': dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Wendell Willkie	John Barry, news	Don Ameche variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Night; interviews	"Tropical Moods"		News Service	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War**	Bing Crosby Presents: motion picture preview	"Quiz Kids": questions; interview	**Grant Park Concert**	Wally Roth's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather			**Grant Park Concert**	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports	News Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
11:30	"Midnight Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	**Chicago Salutes the Antarctic Expedition**	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45		"The Music You Want"		Tony Pastor's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Barbecue	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Hits and Encores	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30	"About Us"	Headline news; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	Interview	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club": Don McNeill, M. C.; vocalists; orchestra	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Let's Be Lazy": vocalist; orch.		Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45			Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Honest Abe" sk.	Sidney Walton's Music	"Lincoln Highway": dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Organesque"
10:15	Lincoln's Youth	"Traveling Cook"	"Bright Idea Club": children's program	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Pappy, Ezra, and Zeke"
10:30	Welcome Lewis's Singing Bee	Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra		"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45				"Improvisations"	
11:00	News; "Improvisation"	Deep River Boys	**Chautauqua Young People's Concert**	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15	Dorian String Quartet	Rosa Lee, soprano	Sports School	Bennie Kreuger's Orch	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30		"Dance Hour"	Women's Clubs program	Bennie Kreuger's Orch	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45		Weather; musicale		"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00	"Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	News Service	National Farm and Home Hour	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Waltz Time"		Piano duet	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Keyboard Capers"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Don Arres, tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Network speaker		Stamp program	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	U S Army Recruiting program	"Luncheon at the Waldorf": interviews	Leaders in Dance Time	The McFarland Twins	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45			Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Adele Bailey, talk
2:00	Vera Brodsky, pianist	Cowgirl Songstress	"I'm an American"	News Service	"Memory Lane" vocal recital
2:15		N. E. News; Weather	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	
2:30	"Brush Creek Follies"	World's Fair Band	Campus Capers": variety program	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	The Foursome
2:45		World's Fair Band			News Service
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	Goldie White Presents
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		"Console Capers"
3:30	News; Old Vienna	National Music Camp Band	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"This Is My Land"		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Keyboard and Console"	Club Matinee: variety	**Library of Congress Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest String Quartet**	Red Sox-Senators baseball game	Lorraine Burton, songs
4:15		**Willkie Reception**			"Consolairs"
4:30	"Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee: variety			"Melody Mirror"
4:45		Club Matinee: variety		**Ceremonies at Elwood, Indiana**	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	**Willkie Notification and Acceptance Ceremonies: speakers**	**Acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President**	**Acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President**	**Acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President**	"Melody Mirror"
5:15					"Melody Mirror"
5:30					"Melody Mirror"
5:45					News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; comment	Orrin Root, talk	Orrin Root, Jr.	Orrin Root, Jr.	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Musical Interlude"	Frank Ryan, sports	Radio Review
6:30	Harpsichord soloist	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	News Service	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**		Better Business Drama	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform'; informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	Sports; music	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15		"Message of Israel"	**European news**	Tommy Reynolds' Or.	News Service
7:30	"Master Works of Music"	Sports; music	Bob Hannon, baritone	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Let's Dance"
7:45		John Kirby's Orch.	**H. V. Kaltenborn**		"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers": dramatization	"Tropical Moods"	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Variety program
8:15		Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Variety program
8:30	"The Human Adventure"; war news	"Marriage Club": Haven MacQuarrie, conductor	"Truth or Consequences": quiz program	"Nobody's Children": orphans' histories	Sport program
8:45					"Sing Song Time"
9:00	Your Hit Parade: Mark Warnow's Orchestra; soloists	Army s

Dodgers Hit Hard by Loss of Pee Wee Reese Just at Critical Time in League Race

Pennant Chances Wiped Out As Shortstop Leaves Scene

The Dodgers put on some sort of celebration for Freddie Fitzsimmons tonight, but no one feels like celebrating.

The Dodgers, a month ago, with Ducky Medwick in the outfield and Pee Wee Reese at shortstop, felt they were a positive shoo-in for the pennant.

Now Medwick is hardly hitting the size of his collar, the Dodgers are in second place and Reese is en route to Louisville, with a broken bone in his left heel which will probably keep him out the rest of the season.

Sliding Into Second

So with the loss of yesterday's game 4-2, to the Phils, and the loss of their star shortstop, who fractured his foot while sliding into second in the seventh inning, the horrible spectacle of third or even fourth place stares them in the face. That's how much the kid meant to them.

While the Dodgers were losing all their dreams, the league-leading Cincinnati Reds were simply losing a ball game, 1-0 to the Chicago Cubs, whose Claude Passeau twirled a neat five-hit job. Paul Derringer likewise hurled a five-hitter, but the Cubs bunched two of them by Bill Herman and Hank Lieber, plus a sacrifice and an infield out, to score the game's only run in the fourth inning.

Bees Take Giants

In the National League's only other offering, Lefty Joe Sullivan of the Boston Bees blanked the Giants for eight innings in a superb four-hit relief job, while his mates were walloping three Giant pitchers for a 12-1 victory.

The Yankees made the third Metropolitan "out" of the day by absorbing an 11-1 shellacking at the hands of the Boston Red Sox.

The Sox slugged out 14 hits off four Yankee twirlers to win one game of the series, snap the Yank victory streak at six games and break their own four-game losing run.

The American League leading Cleveland Indians pounded southpaw Thornton Lee for 15 hits, but couldn't bunch them and barely beat out the White Sox 5-4. The Indians again had Roy Weatherly to thank for the winning punch. His single in the eighth was turned into the winning run when Lou Boudreau followed with a double.

Newsom Stars

Buck Newsom had a field day in leading the Tigers to a 5-2 win over the Browns. He pitched six-hit ball and doubled in the sixth to put his mates ahead. He fanned nine.

The last-place Athletics ganged up on Walter Masterson of the Senators in the eighth inning for four runs and a 6-5 decision in the second game of a double-header. Sidney Hudson scattered 14 hits to win the opener, 9-4.

The Dodgers, incidentally, had company along baseball's wailing wall, for the Pittsburgh Pirates found themselves without the services of Al Lopez, their spark-plug catcher, who injured his bare hand in a game at St. Louis Wednesday night. He'll be out about two weeks.

Dodgers Prepare for Pro Season

Wide World

PRINCETON, N. Y.—A former Pittsburgh coach and three former Pitt players who played under him, talking over the coming season. All are now with the Dodgers. Left to right: Coach Jock Sutherland; Mike Getto, line coach; Johnny Micholosen, backfield coach; and Steve Petro, guard.

Newcomers Are Scheduled For Violet Grid Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seven home games and two out-of-town contests are included on New York University's 1940 varsity football schedule. The Violet schedule lists four contests at the Yankee Stadium, three at Ohio Field, and "away" games with the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri, and Penn State College at State College, Pennsylvania.

This season will mark the 67th intercollegiate schedule for the Violet. N. Y. U.'s first intercollegiate football game was played in 1873 with Stevens Institute of Technology. The Violet and the Tech Engineers are tied for fifth place in priority in the entire United Sttaes in football games with outside rivals. From 1873 to 1939 the N. Y. U. varsity teams have played 367 games with 76 opponents from Coast to Coast.

Two Newcomers

Five of the teams played during the 1939 campaign appear on the N. Y. U. schedule for next fall. The other four teams include two from past seasons and two newcomers. Penn Military College, Lafayette College, Georgetown University, the University of Missouri and Fordham University were all met in 1939, while Syracuse University and Penn State have not been played during the past decade. Holy Cross College and Franklin and Marshall College are the newcomers to the Violet's gridiron schedule.

The season will open with P. M. C. on Sept. 28 at Ohio Field and will close with the Fordham game on Nov. 30 at the Yankee Stadium. Lafayette and F. & M. will also be played at the campus field on University Heights. Syracuse, Holy Cross, Georgetown and Fordham will be met at the Yankee Stadium.

Syracuse and N. Y. U. played five times from 1898 through 1922 at Syracuse, N. Y., with the Orange winning every game. N. Y. U. and Penn State tied at 13 to 13 in their first meeting in 1927 at State's home stadium. The Violet won 7 to 0 in the second game in 1929 at the Yankee Stadium.

No Football Games

Holy Cross and N. Y. U. have met only in baseball, basketball, and tennis in the past, while the Violet's previous athletic rivalry with F. & M. consists of a basketball victory for N. Y. U. at University Heights back in 1922.

The P. M. C. cadets have bowed to N. Y. U. in all four games from 1935 to 1939. Lafayette and New York University have been football rivals since 1903 with the New Yorkers holding the edge in the series rivalry by four games to three. Last season Coach Mal Stevens' eleven triumphed 14 to 0. Georgetown University and N. Y. U. are locked at four wins apiece with two ties in their 11-year rivalry. The Blue and Gray, undefeated in 1938 and last season, won from the Violet in 1939, 14 to 0.

Big Six Champions

Missouri, the Big Six Conference champions, handed the local team a 20 to 7 defeat last fall at the Yankee Stadium. N. Y. U. triumphed over the Tigers in three previous meetings from 1928 through 1930. Fordham University won by an 18 to 7 tally from their Bronx rivals in the season's final game last November. The Rams lead by 15 games and 1 tie to 5 in the 50-year span of Violet-Maroon tilts.

Several of N. Y. U.'s 1940 opponents had outstanding grid records during 1939. Syracuse tied Georgetown and Penn State and won three other contests on an eight-game schedule. Holy Cross only fell before L. S. U. and Boston College and downed seven other strong teams. Georgetown triumphed in seven games and was tied once to end its second consecutive year undefeated.

Missouri, besides taking the Big Six crown, won eight games and bowed to Ohio State and Georgia Tech (Orange Bowl). Penn State defeated both the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh and tied Army and Syracuse. Their lone defeat came from undefeated and untied Cornell University. Fordham dropped two early season games to Alabama and Tulane but went on to triumph in six later contests.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Buck Newsom, Tigers—Limited St. Louis to six hits and fanned nine for his 15th victory.

Lou Boudreau, Indians—His eighth inning double scored winning run as White Sox were beaten 5-4.

Joe Heving, Red Sox—His three-hit pitching handcuffed the Yankees as Sox won 11-1.

Sid Hudson, Senators, and Porter Vaughan, Athletics—Former gave 14 hits to win 12th victory of year in opener, and latter saved second game for A's by stopping Senators in ninth with tying run on third.

Claude Passeau, Cubs—His five-hit hurling beat Reds, 1-0.

Joe Sullivan, Bees—Blanked Giants for eight innings in relief role as mates pounded out 12-1 victory.

Kirby Higbe, Phils—His five-hit pitching beat Dodgers 4-2.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Comment Heard in Majors

Caught between the bases . . . Casey Stengel takes a bow—or should—every time 'Bama Rowell walks up to the plate and makes a base hit . . . The Alabama boy may become Boston's first National League batting champion since 1928, when Rogers Hornsby set the pace . . . Rowell's hitting overshadows the fact that his second-base play is about the best in the circuit . . . Manny Salvo has won eight games for the Bees, four of them shutouts . . . Chalk up one error for Bill Terry.

Frankie Frisch would be the senior circuit's "manager of the year" if he could get the Pirates as high as third place . . . As of Wednesday's dates, the Buccaneers were only two games out of that spot . . . Five pitchers may be in the 20-game class this year—Al Milnar, Bucky Walters, Buck Newsom, Paul Derringer and Bob Feller . . . Feller, of course, is already there . . . A year ago today the Yankees were leading the Red Sox by 7½ games . . . The Reds were ahead of the Cardinals by a similar margin.

* * *

Jim Farley's boyhood idol was Jack Chesbro, former pitcher of the old New York Highlanders . . . The latest news is that Farley will step into the presidential seat of the Yankees immediately after the World Series . . . Arky Vaughan of the Pirates has hit more than 100 triples during his nine-year career under the big top . . . At last reports, Kansas City was leading the American Association by 12 games . . . Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn, leads the National League in shutouts and strikeouts.

* * *

Dutch Meyer, recent second base acquisition of the Tigers, once belonged to the Cubs . . . The Chicago club signed Dutch to a contract while he was going to Texas Christian University, where he was a star infielder, and the catcher of most of Sammy Baugh's passes on the gridiron . . . After he had joined them in June, 1937, the Cubs tried to convert Meyer into an outfielder, but discovered his arm not strong enough . . . Incidentally, Chicago critics have started trading half of the Cubs again.

* * *

Sid Hudson, the lanky hurling sensation of the Senators, gave up first basing because he couldn't hit a curve ball . . . The youngster now has a good curve himself and a fine change of pace, but his big asset is pitching sense . . . He has delivered two one-hitters this season . . . Ty Cobb has purchased a soft drink bottling works in Twin Falls, Idaho, and has installed his son, Herschel, as manager . . . Lefty Grove needs 10 more victories to reach the 300 mark . . . Eddie Plank is the only southpaw to reach that high.

* * *

By the way, Hank Greenberg is still doing a good job in the Detroit outfield . . . Despite a slight drop at Yankee Stadium, American League attendance is more than 400,000 ahead of last year . . . A fresh rumor has Joe Engel, Chattanooga, interested in the purchase of the Bees . . . Alex Kampouris is playing an outstanding second base at Newark . . . The shortstop battle put on by Eddie Miller and PeeWee Reese last Sunday at Boston was a thriller . . .

The New Orleans Pelicans, once closely connected with the Cleveland Indians, have renewed their new pact with the Cardinals.

* * *

At least 150 stations will carry the play-by-play accounts of the next World Series . . . Phil Rizzuto, who probably will play shortstop for the Yankees next season, is leading the American Association in batting . . . His home town, of course, is Kansas City . . . The Toronto International League Club released Sam Jones recently, but spent a lot of time singing his praises as a coach . . . Financial reasons were given for the release . . . If Jones is as capable as Toronto says he is, he should be welcome in the majors.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	68	44	.607	...
Detroit	66	46	.589	2
Boston	59	52	.532	8½
New York	56	52	.519	10
Chicago	55	52	.514	10½
Washington	49	61	.445	18
St. Louis	46	68	.404	23
Philadelphia	42	66	.389	24

Results Aug. 15

Washington 9, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 2.
Boston 11, New York 1.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	67	38	.638	...
Brooklyn	63	44	.589	5
New York	54	49	.524	12
Pittsburgh	53	51	.510	13½
Chicago	55	55	.500	14½
St. Louis	51	52	.495	15
Boston	42	64	.396	25½
Philadelphia	35	67	.343	30½

Results Aug. 15

Boston 12, New York 1.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 1, Cincinnati 0.
Only games scheduled.

Misses Betz, Marble Meet

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 16 (AP)—Alice Marble and Pauline Betz, both of Beverly Hills, Calif., became the finalists today in the Essex County Club's 16th annual women's invitation tennis tournament. Miss Marble first hurdled her doubles partner, Sarah Palfrey of Reno, Nev., 6—1, 6—3 and then Miss Betz defeated Mary Hardwick of England, 6—1, 6—1.

The two matches consumed less than an hour of actual playing time and both were about as one sided as top-flight semifinals could be. Both winners kept their opposition ever on the defensive, hitting harder, flashing greater daring and forcing the fight all the way.

Served Too Hard

Miss Palfrey couldn't cope with her tandem team-mate simply because she couldn't handle a man-speed serve. Miss Marble streaked her serves across so fast that Miss Palfrey, if she returned them at all, could only drop them in mid-court from where the world champion usuall yeither made a placement kill or kept setting the pace until her opponent faltered.

Miss Palfrey was playing the game that won her ranking last year as the nation's third best, but she could win only 14 points in the first set against 26 for her nemesis. She finally did solve that serve but the discovery came much too late. Miss Palfrey broke through at love in the second last game but Miss Marble simply followed by crashing through her adversary's offerings in the next game to close the match.

Miss Hardwick, top-seeded on the foreign list, and England's second ranking star, was similarly outclassed by Miss Betz.

Miss Betz Unseeded

The unseeded California youngster left the Wightman Cup player flat footed repeatedly on daring placements that she hit under pressure with the speed of serves. It was the fifth time in seven meetings this year that Miss Betz had beaten Miss Hardwick.

The day's program was to be completed later with the doubles semifinals, one of them featuring both singles semifinalists, Miss Marble and Miss Palfrey, against Miss Betz and Margaret Osborne of Los Angeles. The second semifinal paired Dorothy May Bundy of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Johnny Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, against the British Wightman Cup tandem of Miss Hardwick and Valerie Scott.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Burgess Whitehead, New York Giants second baseman, was suspended indefinitely for infraction of rules, understood to be based on his constant late arrivals at ball park.

Three Years Ago

Jimmy Dykes signed by Chicago White Sox to continue as manager for 1938-39.

Five Years Ago

Dizzy Dean held the Giants to three hits for 1-0 victory, his 20th win of the season.

Snead Leads In Canadian Golf Tourney

TORONTO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Bridegroom Sammy Snead, who is taking in the Canadian open golf championship as part of his wedding trip, treated himself to a four-under-par 67 over Scarboro's layout yesterday to take the lead at the end of the opening 18 holes.

The long-driving pro from Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., who was married only Monday and whose bride was an admiring galleryite, posted a smashing 31 on the back nine after a 36 to the way out.

Horne Second

His total gave him a one-stroke lead on Stan Horne, Montreal star, and put him in the role of favorite to regain the title he captured two years ago and "abdicated" in 1939.

United States players predominated among the leaders. In fact, Horne, and Bobby Alston of Ottawa, who had a 69, were the only Canadians to give Scarboro's par 71 a beating. Tied with Alston at 69 pere Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., the defending champion, and Ray Mangrum of Pittsburgh's golfing Mangrums. Three U. S. shotmakers turned in cards of 70. They were Paul Runyan, the White Plains, N. Y., pro; Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., and Dick Metz of Chicago. Six players posted even-par, among them Ralph Guldhal and Ky Laffoon.

Leading Amateur

Still within shouting distance of the leaders was Ted Bishop, Boston amateur, with a 72. Considerably off the pace were two of the better United States pros, Horton Smith at 75 and Bobby Cruickshank at 76.

Most of the galleries were inclined to favor Snead to recapture the Seagram Gold Trophy, and Slammin' Sammy, himself, figured he had a good chance——if his putter stayed hot.

"Yes, sir," he drawled as he putted on a practice green after the round, "this is the club that will tell the tale. If it keeps hot, I can shoot in the 60's. If not—well then 72 or 73 be good."

Four Teams Left As Typo Outfits Enter Semifinals

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16 (AP)—Teams from Boston, Washington, Detroit, and New York survived quarterfinal competition in the Union Printers' International Baseball League tournament yesterday as the Indianapolis and St. Louis delegates bowed out with their second defeats.

The favored Detroit team lost its first game to Washington, 7 to 1, but still was eligible for today's semifinals. Willie Boteler, Washington hurler, hit a triple with the bases loaded in the first inning to put his team in front.

Boston put out Indianapolis, 24 to 7, with three five-run innings and New York eliminated St. Louis 7 to 1 in what started out as a pitchers' battle between Zaner of New York and Nieman of St. Louis. The New Yorkers started pulling ahead in the seventh and won going away.

The semifinals pitted New York against Washington and Detroit against Boston. Both games will be played on Crosley Field, home of the Cincinnati Reds.

Hunt of Navy Upsets Grant At Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16 (AP)—The up-and-coming young doubles team of Charles Mattman and Bob Harman, of Los Angeles, sent the former national champions and Davis Cup representatives, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, of Austin, Texas, to the sidelines yesterday as play in the Newport Casino tennis tournament was reduced to the semi-final round in both singles and doubles.

The veterans, beaten in the first set, 6—2, showed something of their old-time teamwork in a marathon second set which they won at 14—12, but those 26 games took some of the sting out of their overhead smashing and the Californians finally wore them down to win the deciding set at 9—7.

Schroeder-Kramer Lose

Another upset saw the second seeded team of Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer bow out at the hands of Frank Kovacs and Edwin Amark, 6—4, 6—4, in an All-California battle.

In the morning singles, Joe Hunt, of the U. S. Naval Academy, outsteadied Atlanta's little ace, Bitsy Grant, to win in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2, and join Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City, Schroeder and Kovacs in the semi-finals.

McNeill Triumphs

McNeill ousted the veteran Frank Shields, of New York, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5, in the day's other singles match, Kovacs and Schroeder having advanced a day earlier.

The remaining doubles brackets were filled by Frank Parker and McNeill, who beat Hunt and Ted Olewine, of Los Angeles, 6—1, 4—6, 10—8, and Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta, who conquered Kenneth Bartelt and Bill Reedy, of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 15

International League

Syracuse 3-7, Montreal 0-4.
Buffalo 2-2, Jersey City 0-0.
Newark 2, Rochester 1.
Toronto at Baltimore-rain.

American Association

Columbus 5-7, Milwaukee 0-2 (2nd six innings).
Toledo 6, Kansas City 5.
Louisville 9-3, Minneapolis 5-2.
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 6 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 6, San Diego 2
Hollywood 7, San Francisco 5.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 2.

Texas League

Houston 5, Oklahoma City 1.
Dallas 9, Shreveport 2.
Tulsa 5-1, Beaumont 4-0.
San Antonio at Fort Worth—wet grounds.

Southern Association

Nashille 4, Knoxville 2.
Little Rock 7, Memphis 2.
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 6.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 5, Albany 3.
Binghamton 1, Scranton 0.
Williamsport 2, Springfield 0.
Hartford 6, Elmira 4.

Pro Grid Circles Waiting For Kinnick and McFadden

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two young men now practicing with the All-Star team at Dyche Stadium in Evanston are giving pro managers concern. It isn't because of what they may do in the big game Aug. 29 that is bothering these managers, but what they won't do right now. Both Nile Kinnick and Clemson's Banks McFadden, who were the cream of the collegiate football crop last season, have so far refused to sign up with any professional team and have said they are not at all sure they want to play this season. But the way they have stepped out to lead the field in the all-star practices gives some indication that they haven't lost the old urge to play.

Maybe the offers of the teams who drafted them have not been heavy enough and then again maybe the boys don't want to give up the time for pro ball that will delay further education and a start in business. You can be fairly sure that when these boys are through the big game in Soldiers Field they will have raised their prestige so that any offers previously made will be given a boost in an effort to bring them in to the Brooklyn fold.

The Dodgers hold negotiating rights on both, and it is a sure thing that "Doc" Sutherland, who is taking his first fling as coach of a pro team, will do everything possible to land both boys. And I believe they will both be playing this fall.

The Green Bay Packers represented their league against the college boys in 1937 and lost by a 6-to-0 score because of the great passing of Sammy Baugh. They are not going to let that happen this year, so they say, and are working double drills to tighten up on their pass defense. And well they might after they look over the list of boys who will be ready to toss a pass for the All-Stars. Besides McFadden and Kinnick they will have Van Every, Lansdell, Cordill, and Schindler.

On the Green Bay side will be the old master Arnie Herber and the very capable Cecil Isbell, formerly of Purdue. The passing of these two pros has already been demonstrated for those who have attended previous All-Star games, and so it looks like the air will be full of flying footballs in this game.

Rest assured that Head Coach Eddie Anderson will present a wide-open game. It is just possible that Lansdell and Schindler will be moved to fullback, in which case the collegians would have at least two passing threats in the backfield at all times.

Once before this annual contest turned out to be a wide-open game. This was when "Col." Bo McMillin of Indiana was head coach, and Sammy Baugh was slinging them for the Washington Redskins. The 90,000 in the stands that evening sure saw a great show and still talk about it.

* * *

It seems they had one for the book in a tournament at the Cincinnati Country Club not long ago, and it took two collegians to pull it. The Big Ten golf champion, Billy Gilbert of Ohio State, was playing with Milt Schloss, formerly of Michigan, in a Scotch foursome event where the partners take alternate shots on the same ball. When the two boys had toured the course and came in with their score it was found that they had produced a 66, several strokes under par, when usually the best that can be expected in such combination shooting is a few strokes over par.

* * *

Johnny Fischer, former University of Michigan golf star and Big Ten champion, will make another try for the national amateur title this next month.

* * *

Elizabeth Hicks, the little lady from California who came in to Chicago last week to take the Women's Western Derby, wasn't at all satisfied with her work in the match, even though she did lead the field by six strokes. She took some lessons from Johnny Revolta, the pro from the Evanston Country Club, and believes she will do much better in the competition to follow. Ellamae Williams, who set the record at 74 for a round, was back 11 strokes at one time, but closed up the gap in the last 18 holes to land in second place, six strokes behind the champion.

* * *

The fourteenth annual coaching school will open at Northwestern University next Monday and will be attended by 200 college and high school coaches from all over the country.

Besides Lynn Waldorf, the coaching staff will include this year's All-Star Head Coach Eddie Anderson, Burt Ingwerson and Wes Fry in football. Basketball will be handled by Dutch Lonberg, the Wildcat mentor, and Ward Lambert, head basketball coach at Purdue. Other Northwestern coaches will assist by teaching courses in the field they head during the regular season.

3,000 Meter Mark

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Henry Kaelarne bettered the listed world's record for 3,000 meters when he stepped the distance in eight minutes, nine seconds. The former record of 8:14.8 was set by Gunnar Hockert of Finland in 1937.

Parker Hall Signs

CLEVELAND (AP)—Parker Hall, voted the most valuable player in the National Football League last year, has signed for another season with the Cleveland Rams. He was the club's only holdout.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
IN TECHNICOLOR
HENRY FONDA
THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES
Plus 2nd feature
Joan Bennett—"The Man I Married"
Extra! Bing Crosby in "Swing with Bing"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—SMASH HITS—2
South of Pago Pago — Frances Farmer, Lee Bowman
Gold Rush Maisie — Ann Sothern, Jon Hall

MALDEN, MASS

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Aug. 16-22—Continuous 1:30 to 11 P. M.
EDISON THE MAN
SPENCER TRACY
Co-Feature—Man Who Talked Too Much

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY NOW ON THE BOARDS." — Walter Winchell
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY, SHIRLEY ROSS
Rodgers & Hart's Newest Musical Comedy Hit
HIGHER AND HIGHER
Leif Erickson • Marie Nash • Lee Dixon
SHUBERT, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-5990. Air Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:30

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
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Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 325,000
Previous day's sales 223,880
1940 volume to date 137,950,095
1939 volume to date 134,885,152

Stock Market Quiet; Awaits News on War

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Stock market prices wilted today as war fears inspired moderate liquidation of pivotal industrials.

Leaders, slightly down at the opening in light dealings, extended their fall on somewhat heavier volume before noon. Losses ran to 2 or more points for steels, motors and others, with one or two issues off 4 or so. The pace then slowed and, near the final hour, extreme setbacks were reduced a shade. Transfers were at the rate of about 325,000 shares.

The Battle of Britain, greatest air conflict in history, held almost the entire attention of Wall Street and traders generally stood aside to await the outcome. Business developments, on the whole, were considered optimistic and served as the main cushion for nervous speculative offerings.

Inclined to give ground most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, Great Northern, Kennecott, American Telephone, International Paper preferred and Westinghouse.

Wavering in the curb were Aluminum of America, American Cyanamid "B," Bath Iron Works and Humble Oil.

Bond Market Lower

Desultory selling dragged most bonds down fractions to more than a point today in a market plainly uneasy over the big-scale bombing of England.

Many traders, rather than operate this week, stayed out of the dealings awaiting fuller disclosure of the effects of the aerial fighting and British chances of holding out.

British Empire bonds generally were in a narrow range, with minor gains and losses showing in late trading.

Rails slipped and losses of more than a point were recorded in Mobile & Ohio 5s of 1938, Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s and New York Central 4½s of 2013.

Among the losers were Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, N. Y. Steam 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Firestone Tire 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Gainers included International Paper 5s, Goodrich 4¼s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Frisco 4½s of '78, Texas Corp. 3s and Western Union 5s of '65.

German, Japanese and Canadians loans inclined downward while Australian issues improved.

Wheat Plunges 5c To Lowest Levels Since Last August

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Crashing as much as 5 cents a bushel, wheat prices today plunged to the lowest levels since late in August a year ago as the market reeled under the impact of a heavy selling movement that accompanied increasing intensity of the war over Britain.

September wheat tumbled as low as 66⅞, more than 11 cents below the minimum level at which it was pegged for three weeks following the price break of mid-May. This figure was about 14 cents below the Government loan rate for deliverable grade of wheat here.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Security prices pointed up again today in the face of air raids of such ferocity the exchange was temporarily closed. Activity, recently at record low levels, even showed signs of broadening. Government bonds closed with outside gains of ¼ point. Industrials wavered near the finish, ending with mixed changes. Coppers attracted good support and demand for Kaffirs increased. Renewed buying developed in oil stocks and rubbers held steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 6 to 11 points today. Offerings dried up when professional and local buying got under way.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 16

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling Cables	$4.03½	$4.02¾	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2281	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0382	.0382	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Argentina—peso*†	.2250	.2260	.7187
Brazil—milreis*†	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.7740
Uruguay—peso†	.3600	.3600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2237	.2237	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8675	.8662	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2040x	.2040x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. **Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. †Not quoted. xNominal. **Average for 1929.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 14 compared with Aug. 14, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $13,527,775.51 ($13,086,750.55); expenditures $16,504,521.32 ($27,441,892.62); net balance $2,598,866,518.38 ($2,457,518,132.69); working balance $2,598,866,518.38 ($2,457,518,132.59); working balance included $1,866,985,346.41 ($1,769,146,516.86; customs receipts for month $11,103,877.88 ($12,213,926.30); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $623,217,892.13 ($566,582,484.00); expenditures $1,170,524,734.43 ($1,201,974,834.48); excess of expenditures $547,306,751.30 ($635,392,350.48); gross debt $43,842,531,211.67 ($40,821,488,282.82); increase over previous day $20,314,699.52; gold assets $20,688,745,027.18 ($16,295,510,090.48).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	−1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	46¾	46¼	46¼	A'g 13
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5¼	5	5	A'g 13
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	8	18	17½	18	A'g 13
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13	13	13	A'g 13
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 14
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	A'g 15
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 15
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	10	20¼	18¾	19	−1¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 13
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	A'g 15
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	1	30⅛	30	30⅛	− ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	− ⅛
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43	43	43	A'g 14
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	53	52	52	−1⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅞
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	−1
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	12	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	94⅛	93	93	−1
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅜	174	174	A'g 13
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	22¼	21½	22¼	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	A'g 14
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	4	18	18	18	A'g 14
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	A'g 14
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 13
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 13
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	3	3	A'g 13
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	28¾	27½	27½	− ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 15
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	−1
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
12½	4¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	6	21⅛	20¾	21¾	− ¾
14⅜	5¾	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	− ⅛
45	30	Am Invest Ill (1)	4	40	40	40	A'g 9
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	3	52	51	51	A'g 14
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	A'g 13
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 15
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (33⅜k)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	A'g 14
54	28¼	APL $5 pf(2.81k)	1	42	42	42	A'g 15
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	16	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 15
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	3	8½	8½	8½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	1	24½	33½	33¾	−1⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	136½	136½	136½	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	A'g 15
333⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	4	21¾	21½	21½	− ½
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 15
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13	13	13	A'g 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
93	73	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	−2⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 9
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	16	159	157¾	158	−1½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74	74	74	− ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	74½	73¾	73¾	− ½
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	11	8½	8⅛	8¼	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	− ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	36	36	36	A'g 15
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ¼
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	32	19⅝	18⅝	19	− ⅝
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 14
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 14
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 10
35½	23	Arch D-M(1.05e)	1	26	26	26	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	− ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	− ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 13
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5	5	5	− ¼
80	68½	Assd D G I pf (6)	1	65¼	65½	65½	−1½
85	49½	As DG2pf(13k)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 13
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	−2
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	14¾	14¼	14½	− ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	48	48	48	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅝
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl Refining (2)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining pf	1	21½	21½	21½	− ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 15
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7	7	7	A'g 15
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 14
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	28	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	18	14	13¼	13¾	− ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3½	3½	3½	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 15
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 15
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 13
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	8	8	8	− ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	8	27	26¼	26¼	A'g 13
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	A'g 14
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	−2
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 12
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	12	28⅜	27⅞	28	− ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 14
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28½	28½	28½	− ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	43	74¼	73	73¾	− ⅞
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	120	118½	118½	−2
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21	20½	20½	A'g 14
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	2	17⅛	17	17	− ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	−1¼
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	20	13½	12¾	12⅞	− ⅝
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 15
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 14
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	− ⅛
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 15
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 13
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35	35	35	A'g 12
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	13	19⅛	18⅛	18¼	− ⅝
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	A'g 15
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	A'g 14
37⅝	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅛
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	24	23½	23	23	− ½
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	3	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	8	20¾	20	20	−1
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
6¼	⅜	Budd Mfg	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33½	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	26½	26½	26½	
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	24	24	24	A'g 14
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 15
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 13
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4	3⅞	4	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅛	7	7	− ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ¼

C

16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	16½	16	16	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	*	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	2	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12	12	12	
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 14
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	50	50	50	A'g 14
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	44	43	43	−1
35½	2	Celanese (1a)	11	27¼	26½	26½	− ⅞
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17⅛	17	17	A'g 15
5⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	
57⅜	21½	Cent RR NJ	5	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
33⅜	31½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4	4	4	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	A'g 15
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	A'g 15
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	23	36	34⅞	35⅜	− ½
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	A'g 12
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅝	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7½	7½	7½	A'g 15
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 8
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 13
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 13
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10	10	10	A'g 15
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	8	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	48	70¾	68⅛	69⅛	−1½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	4	9¾	9½	9¾	A'g 15
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	32	31	31	−1⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	3	32½	31⅝	31⅝	A'g 14
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	1	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	− ¾
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	2	31¼	31	31¼	− ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	5	105	104	104	A'g 14
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 12
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	5	11	10¾	11	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	99¾	99½	99¾	A'g 13
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	15	15	A'g 14
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	20	20	20	A'g 15
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	A'g 15
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	A'g 14
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	78	78	78	A'g 15
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	A'g 14
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	− ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	−1
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ¼
13¾	3¼	Com'th & South	25	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	57½	57	57¼	− ¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	26	30⅛	29¾	30	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 14
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	1	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 15
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	7	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	− ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	A'g 15
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 8
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	24	6⅛	6	6	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 14
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 14
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100

Commerce and Finance

Business Allowed More Latitude in Choice of Profits Base

Business and Industry

Chain Store Sales Advance 8 P. C. in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain stores continued their sales increase last month over July, 1939, despite many unusual conditions, according to the monthly compilation released by the investment firm of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate volume of $253,128,603, an increase of $19,379,330 or 8.3 per cent over the like period a year ago.

For the seven months ending July 31 sales of these same chains totaled $1,752,673,009, which compared with sales of $1,650,947,472 shows an increase of $101,725,537 or 6.1 per cent.

Volume Favorable

This volume is favorable when compared with their sales for the first seven months of 1938, which were $1,492,718,964, and again with sales of $1,600,339,843 for the same period in 1937.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for July and for the seven months arranged in groups:

	July 1940	July 1939
Mail Order	95,789,061	83,912,519
Variety	85,720,614	82,770,751
Grocery	55,565,475	52,152,218
Drug	8,706,878	8,152,918
Shoe	2,650,176	2,361,846
Apparel	4,696,399	4,399,021
	253,128,603	233,749,273

Last month was considered rather a criterion in retail sales trend throughout the country, owing to the recent imposition of defense taxes which covered a long list of consumers' goods.

This assessment, which went into effect on July 1, apparently has had no adverse influence on the purchasing power of the nation. The terrific heat felt throughout the country during a large part of the past month did not appear to have a retarding effect on the sales volume.

The pronounced gains reported by the chain stores were in the industrial areas, although the improvement was general throughout the States. Undoubtedly the increasing employment due to the national defense program was an important factor in the sales volume advance registered by the retailers during the past month.

Mail Orders Rise

The mail order group showed a decided increase in July over the same month in 1939 with a gain of 14.2 per cent.

There was a substantial improvement in the apparel chain stores' showing last month as compared with their sales volume in earlier months this year. Their gain of 6.7 per cent in July over the same month in 1939, compared with only a 3.8 per cent gain for the seven months to date.

The grocery group maintained its relative level of monthly sales increases, with an advance of 6.5 per cent in July above the like period a year ago.

Takes New Post

Edward Staley

Appointed Director of Merchandising of the W. T. Grant Co. He succeeds Timothy J. Burns, who has been made manager of the Pittsburgh stores. Mr. Staley was formerly Assistant General Merchandise Manager of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Substantial Rise In Stocks of Crude Rubber in the U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—A substantial increase in stocks of crude rubber on hand and shipments en route to United States ports is reported by the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

Domestic stocks at the end of July, the association estimated, rose to 190,222 long tons from 168,235 in June and 165,450 at the end of July, 1939. Included were 32,437 tons acquired by the Government in the cotton-rubber barter deal with England.

Rubber afloat for United States ports increased to 139,629 tons compared with 119,138 at the end of June and only 52,990 at the close of July, 1939.

Shipments from Far Eastern sources of supply have been speeded up in an effort to build reserves in this country as a precaution against trouble over the Netherlands East Indies.

The stocks were equivalent to about a four-months supply at the July rate of consumption.

The association estimated rubber manufacturers consumed 47,011 long tons compared with 46,506 in June and 44,975 in July, 1939. Imports jumped to 69,474 tons from 53,889 in June and 37,372 in the 1939 month.

Flash!—Invasion of New York City! Nation's Buyers Descend on Gotham

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Tinker, of the millinery department, Miss Depp, of the better dresses, and many thousands of their kith and kin are in town.

The influx of buyers is near its midsummer peak in Gotham's $1,000,000,000 garment business.

They spend their days in the mirrored showrooms of the wholesale houses that honeycomb the Seventh Avenue garment center and part of West 47th Street, watching pretty models languidly parade in the new fall fashions.

"Number 369," chants the mannikin in a bored, chime-like voice. "$39.50."

Miss Depp's appraising eye misses no detail of the dress as the model slowly circles. She notes on her order pad, "number 369."

Have Expense Accounts

They travel on expense accounts, and they come to spend money, and their smart clothes and sagacious faces are as much a part of the scene as the stone lions in front of the public library.

In and out as they are, recurrently appearing — sometimes changing jobs but coming back to the market—they have hundreds of friends here. Particularly the ones known as squareshooters.

Probably the greatest authority on the subject of the buyers' influx is brown-eyed, pleasant-faced Harry L. Stamper, who will have been in the business of reporting their arrival 50 years next January.

Their comings and goings, as the mode mirrored the march of history, make a kind of panorama in his mind.

He remembers Abe Millman, manufacturer of smocks and middies, with his pockets full of orchestra seat theater tickets for his favorite buyers on the day they arrived.

Mr. Stamper used to go about his business in the '90's wearing a wing collar. His daily report, "arrival of buyers," used to be illustrated with pictures of women in washtub hats.

Styles changed. Those hats started looking funny, were replaced by other hats which soon looked funny. Progress. A one-time buyer became president of a top-notch Fifth Avenue firm. Another ascended the ladder to $90,000 a year and a stockholder's post.

Many Buyers

The influx of buyers is one of those phenomena that you usually take for granted, partly because of its magnitude. Seventy-five thousand buyers of apparel, accessories and piece goods came into New York last year.

Nearly 15,000 were here in July. On some days, they represent 1,000 cities.

And these figures do not convey the scope of buying activities, because a huge number of firms have a resident office, or use a firm of resident buyers who serve a number of clients.

In addition, the buying that goes on in the world's greatest garment center is only a part of the whole picture. Other thousands of buyers are doing the same thing in the great wholesale markets of other cities, such as Chicago and St. Louis.

Bank Clearings Off 13.3 P. C. From 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 23 leading cities for the week ended Aug. 14 totaled $4,397,607,000, a drop of 13.3 per cent from the $5,070,478,000 recorded in the same week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The turnover was $1,095,207,000 under the total for the preceding week. A factor in the decline, the credit agency said, was that the period was untouched by first-of-the-month or mid-month settlements.

New York clearings were $2,306,942,000 against $2,979,421,000 a year ago, down 22.6 per cent. Turnover for the 22 outside cities was $2,090,665,000 against $2,091,057,000.

Percentage gains included Detroit, 29, Portland, Ore., 12.5 and Pittsburgh 11.6. Richmond was down 10.3 per cent and New Orleans 11.6 per cent.

Chicago clearances were $284,700,000 against $280,700,000 a year ago.

Northwest Airlines Sets New Records in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Following announcement of new records established by Northwest Airlines in passengers carried during July, Mr. Croil Hunter, President and General Manager of NWA, announced that large gains were also made during that month in mail and express carried.

July witnessed the largest month in the history of the airline in air mail flown, even surpassing records made during the Christmas rush last year. 224,304 pounds of air mail, an increase of 26 per cent over July, 1939, were carried 117,060,657 pound miles.

There was an increase of 59 per cent in pounds of air express, 50,583 pounds being hauled 21,895,194 pound miles.

Southeastern Europe Has Grain Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary has already been forced to import a considerable quantity of wheat and maize from Rumania and Yugoslavia who themselves cannot afford to be liberal with their insignificant surplus from subnormal harvests.

This year's harvest in Southeast Europe therefore, is compromised on account of the failure of last year's—a failure due not only to weather conditions but also to labor troubles caused by the war.

Thus the squeeze on cereal exportation to Germany and elsewhere is likely to continue. Belgrade and Bucharest are already sending these commodities abroad with the utmost caution.

The wheat reserves of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria were estimated April 1 this year to be around 32,000,000 hundredweights; it is reckoned that deducting the exportation still to be effected under contract, Aug. 1, will find a reserve of 25,000,000.

Yet in view of the poor state of the soil, as well as of the international situation, this year's harvest is unlikely to produce more than a total of 85,000,000 hundredweights of wheat from the four countries, thus producing a total of 110,000,000 to represent Danubian reserves.

Domestic consumption takes 95,000,000 hundredweights for these, leaving an excess of some 15,000,000.

Even that is not the figure to be taken as the amount available for export. The international situation makes all States pursue a prudent policy of stockage. It is believed this will pare down the exportable quantity of wheat from Southeast Europe after the next harvest to little more than 5,000,000 hundredweights—a negligible figure when compared with the 25,000,000 hundredweights of wheat sold over the frontiers of the four nations in 1939-1940.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The market for common shares has recovered from its despondency of the end of June, which was provoked mainly by the collapse of France. While prices were dropping downward there was talk of extending to ordinary shares the system of official minimum prices which operates for gilt-edged. Reflection showed this to be impossible. But a more drastic proposal was debated and gathered support that if such a depression should recur the market should be closed.

It was argued that the war risk might become so great that it would be impossible to establish any rational basis for dealings, and that closing the market would prevent spread of heavy losses over the whole market.

If the situation became such that there was no basis for rational dealing, then there could be no market. The difficulty in practice would be to decide just when that point had been reached. The end-June collapse might have been taken as such a situation, yet the market was not closed and prices recovered.

Hold Stocks or Lose

Yet most holders of common stocks have to realize that without heavy loss they must hold for the duration. The equity market is in war time of far less national importance than the gilt-edged market, and financial policy must be directed to the interest of the government in borrowing, not to the interests of equity share holders.

Interest rates in war time must all be adjusted to the need of the government to borrow and to borrow cheaply. A further step to control interest rates has been taken by the decision of the British Bankers' Association, at the request of the authorities, to fix a maximum rate of interest on bank deposits of one per cent.

Existing fixed deposits will be subject to the maximum rate when they come up for renewal. The new maximum will slowly come into effect, and there will no longer be competition between banks to secure deposits through offering better rates of interest than the bank around the corner.

Another change is the acceptance by the Treasury through the Bank of England of deposits from the British and Scottish clearing banks. These deposits will be for a six months' period and will carry interest at the rate of 1⅛ per cent. Repayment may be demanded before the due date, but subject to a rebate at Bank Rate, now 2 per cent.

Thus, the clearing banks will have a fourth line of short term assets, counting these Treasury deposits after cash, short loans, and bills. This system was introduced during the last war, and it increases the authorities' control over the money markets.

The Treasury will make known its cash requirements each Friday, and deposits will be made in units of £500,000. Initial amount subscribed was £10,000,000, and on the second Friday double that amount. One of the main advantages claimed for these Treasury deposits is that they are not negotiable.

Far less acceptable is the decision of the Treasury to publish the weekly Exchequer Return in a condensed form. Henceforth there will be no detailed information about the creation and redemption of debt, and about movements in the floating debt. All we get in future is a single figure, which anyone who can subtract could obtain, of net total debt created to meet revenue deficit. This obscuring of the financial picture was never found necessary in the last war. Criticism of Treasury policy is no longer possible on the basis of immediate information; and as the Economist points out "by the mere act of suppressing the vital evidence, the authorities will unfortunately reinforce any presumption that inflation is on they way."

The latest available unemployment returns, for June 17, show a decline on the month of 114,000 to the figure of 767,000. The decline was widespread, with increases shown only for dressmaking, millinery, and tailoring. Largest decrease was in the building trade, due partly to increased work on defenses against invasion.

It must not be concluded that employment has increased by the figure for decrease in unemployment; probably a larger number has been mobilized in this period. To gauge the increased employment in war industries figures would be needed to show transfer of labor between industries, and no such figures are available.

Must Be Efficient

With Hitler in control of Continental Europe, Britain can hardly expect to get further imports of iron ore, of which practically all supplies came from Europe and Northern Africa. British steel uses scrap, home produced ores and imported ores; loss of the imported ores will mean a reduction in steel output of about 3,000,000 tons in a total of around 13,000,000. This can be offset by increased output of home ores (production has already gone up by about 50 per cent, but transport is a serious problem), by increaesd collection of scrap, and by imports of steel from the United States.

Widespread appeals have increased the flow of scrap, but to reach the furnaces all scrap must pass through the hands of the associated scrap merchants, who seem to be incapable of handling the increased tonnage, but unwilling to lose their turn on the transaction and see the scrap go direct to the furnaces, as much of it could.

Between 70 and 80 per cent of our coal exports used to go to countries which are now occupied by the Germans. There is therefore need of reduction of output, but anxiety in the trade and among informed critics is that there should not be a reduction in output per man.

What is necessary is the closing of the marginal pits, not an industry-wide percentage reduction in output. Only so can efficiency be maintained, and available labor not be wasted.

Requisitioned shipping is paid a hire of 5 per cent depreciation and 5 per cent interest on the original value of the ship. The shipowners are dissatisfied with this payment, and they argue that there should be an additional allowance for depreciation to be kept in the hands of the Government until it is needed or pocketed by the Government if it is not needed.

The difficulty is that there is no way of telling what the cost of replacement will be, and those who resist the shipowners' claims suggest that the shipowner should be credited not with money, but with claims to so many tons of shipping when replacement becomes possible.

Exemptions for Special Lines Complicate Tax Hearings

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While accountants here are figuring what the proposed new excess profits taxes will do to individual companies, others here are trying to follow the tax hearings and determine to what extent the proposed schedules are fair or unfair which in case of taxes generally means light or heavy.

The Committee has to work hard to write a set of schedules which will take into account the great variety of circumstances of different corporations. The problem of making exemptions or special rates for special situations is as complicated as was the problem with the late unlamented tax on undistributed profits. Every exemption in the interest of fairness or of economic stimulus cuts down the probable revenue.

First of such adjustments is the exemption of $5,000 of net income from the tax. This is estimated likely to spare some 420,000 corporations from any excess profits tax, from the very start.

Next such adjustment is the special rate allowed on invested capital up to $500,000. If the corporation in figuring how much it can claim to earn free of excess profits tax, takes the alternative of a percentage on "invested capital," it is allowed 6 per cent on the first $500,000, but only four per cent on the rest.

Special Considerations

Another adjustment has been to give a specially good rate to new corporations. They are exempted on earnings up to 10 per cent of the first $500,000 of "invested capital," and eight per cent on the rest, before the excess profits tax hits them. For established corporations the rates are six and four.

And of course the whole series of permissions to use a percentage of invested capital is a favor to those corporations which have been showing poverty earnings in recent years, but are likely to show something pretty good this year. It is quite possible for a machine tool or railroad equipment company, for example, to have averaged merely to break even in the last four years. In such case, without this alternative of four per cent on invested capital, every nickel of 1940 earnings would be subject to excess profits tax.

Right in here another concession is apparently about to be made in the "average earnings" base. There are companies like the air transports, whose earnings during recent development years have been so small, but whose capital is so small and so conservatively carried that even the alternative of taking four per cent on invested capital will do them little or no good. It is now proposed that corporations in such plight be permitted to hand pick three out of the four last years. This would let them drop out of the average the worst year of the four, which of course would usually be 1938 and which would in many cases be a red ink year.

Another proposal which might get action is that deficits be merely counted as zero. That is, a company might have made $1,000,000 a year for three years but has dropped $3,000,000 in 1938. In such case its four-year average under the present proposal would be zero, and every dollar of 1940 earnings would be subject to excess profits tax. If it were allowed to choose three out of four years, it could bring the average to $500,000 a year. If the deficit years were merely counted as zero toward the earnings average, then the $1,500,000 in four years would average $375,000 a year exempt from excess profits taxes.

Capital and Interest

In the treatment of borrowed capital and of interest charges the proposal is in curious contrast to the present straight corporation income tax. The income tax, which takes no account of capital involved, falls only on net earnings after interest. For this reason the higher it gets the more encouragement it gives to borrowing instead of raising money by stock issues. Revenues used for bond interest, that is, are not subject to income tax, but if the bonds are converted into preferred stock, the earnings available for the preferred are subject to 20.9 per cent tax.

The new proposal, however, takes account of debts and interest as follows. It lets the tax-paying corporation count a third of its larger borrowings as capital—if it wants to. Thus a corporation with equity of $100,000,000 and debts of $100,000,000 may count its "invested capital" at anything from $100,000,000 to $133,333,333, but at no more.

Of course this has its offset. Unlike when it figures net for income tax purposes, the corporation is now trying to make its income look as large as possible, not as small, for the figure it is seeking is a base-exemption. If it doesn't count that $33,333,333 as "invested capital" then of course it is entitled, on a "return-on-invested-capital" basis to figure its exempt earnings only as $4,000,000 (four per cent on the $100,000,000). If it counted in the $33,333,333 that four per cent permissible base would be a third larger, or would be increased up to $5,333,333. But there comes the joker. For when it abandons treating that $33,333,333 as its own "invested capital," it must then count the interest it pays on it as a cost. That shinks its actual earnings exemption.

Corporations Must Choose

In general, corporations which choose the "return on invested capital" basis will find it desirable to take the maximum permitted part of its borowed capital as "invested capital" if they are earning more on the money than they are paying in interest on its hire. Thus if the above $200,000,000 corporation averaged to make $15,000,000 a year, which is 15 per cent, and to pay 4 per cent on its money, and it didn't include that $33,333,333 in its invested capital, it would have to deduct the $4,000,000 interest, and get a permissible $11,000,000 of exemption, or 11 per cent on its "invested capital," but if it took the added $33,333,333, it wouldn't have to subtract the $4,000,000, but only two thirds of it, and would have a permissible $12,333,333 of exempted earnings.

For a railroad with heavy borrowings, high interest charges, and small earnings, (i. e. below four per cent) it would pay to count in all the borrowed capital it could, so long as that borrowed money cost less than four per cent; for every dollar of added capital would add four cents to its exemption and subtract less than four per cent; but if the money cost more, every dollar of added "invested capital" would increase the base of calculation only four cents while forcing deduction of more than that.

One aspect of the amortization problem seems to have failed of general observation outside the Street. The left-wing pressure has been to prevent corporations from amortizing "too fast," as though it were a device to avoid taxes, for amortization charges come before taxable income. But if the corporation amortizes too fast, then it uses up its depreciation allowance on that particular piece of property, and if after doing so it is anywhere near the pay-point, it can't take any more amortization or depreciation and so is at the Treasury's mercy. Since tax rates move habitually upward over the years, the Treasury would not lose but gain thereby in the end—unless the corporation went into a prolonged earnings tail-spin.

House Group Ameliorates New Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee has made a change in the proposed excess profits tax which, Treasury experts later informed the legislators, would reduce the levy's yield for 1940 from $190,000,000 to $107,000,000.

The basic idea of the legislation is to apply a tax on part of the profits which are in excess of a concern's average earnings during a base period in the past. Originally, a subcommittee decided to make this base period the four years 1936-1939, inclusive.

The full committee decided to let each corporation select, as its base, the three of those years in which it had its best earnings. The elimination of the worst year would increase—in most cases—the amount of income except from the profits tax.

When the Treasury estimate of the $83,000,000 revenue loss was received, some committee members talked of moving to reverse the decision, but action was delayed. In the meantime, congressional tax experts were told to recheck the Treasury figures.

While the committee deliberated, John L. Lewis, C. I. O. Chairman, wrote Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means group, and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi of the Senate Finance Committee that "labor is alarmed at the bold sabotage of national defense by representatives of American corporate industry as shown by the high-handed refusal of industry to expand its resources for defense until it receives immunity from proper taxation."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The national budget, expanded to include the cost of maintenance of the war machine for which Congress has appropriated $14,700,000,000, will total at least $15,000,000,000 yearly, according to Ellsworth C. Alvord, Washington tax expert.

Mr. Alvord's estimates were made before a gathering of 200 leading business men of the country to discuss the cost of the national defense program at a special conference of the Tax Foundation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The real bottleneck of defense production in Washington arises from the various proposals advanced for the recovery of amortization of costs of the emergency armament plants, Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation and Chairman of the Tax Foundation, declared.

Want Protection

"Industry has merely asked that it be protected against capital loss," he continued. "That would certainly seem to be a reasonable request. However, it seems that much of the present controversy is due to political rather than economic influences. The production of defense materials is being delayed because of the insistence of the Administration officials on joining the problem of recovery of costs of new arms plants with the problem of excess profits tax, which affects all industry."

Dr. Alfred G. Buehler, Professor of Public Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, voiced the view that the financing of national defense should be carried out by heightening taxes now rather than rolling up further debts.

Other speakers were Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the General Electric Company; Robert N. Miller, formerly solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, and F. P. Byerly, of the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse and Company.

Simultaneously the New York Board of Trade sent to its members information drawn up for the Board my Edwin M. Otterbourg, of the law firm of Otterbourg, Steindler and Houston, declaring that business organizations ought to insist upon an immediate clarification of all existing legislation in connection with the defense program in order that it would know just what it required of it.

"Unquestionably, American manufacturers are thoroughly patriotic and anxious to do their part in aiding the Government defense program," Mr. Otterbourg held. "The hesitation referred to in current newspaper reports is perfectly understandable. It has nothing whatever to do with lack of patriotism. It is caused by uncertainty both on the part of the Government and of the manufacturers as to what things are required."

People Alarmed

Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller of New York City, declared in his annual message on the capital budget that national defense requirements and general financial conditions caused by the war might force the city to abandon plans for any new capital projects in 1941 and for such further time as the war emergency continues.

Meanwhile Market Analysts, Inc., conducting a public opinion poll at the New York World's Fair of visitors from all parts of the country, held that people were alarmed over the Federal Government's delays in getting the national defense programs and conscription under way, of 1,002 polled, only 32 believed that the United States could be defended with the forces now available and only 19 believed this nation's Army and Navy at present could protect the Western Hemisphere against invasion.

Goodyear Executive

Edwin J. Thomas

Executive Vice-President of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. elected President to succeed P. W. Litchfield. Mr. Litchfield will continue as Board Chairman. Mr. Thomas assumes his new post Sept. 1. He has been with the company 24 years.

Gillette Calls Upon Arnold to Explain Delay in Oil Suit

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Guy Gillette (D) of Lowa demanded that Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold give "satisfactory reasons" why the Justice Department has not prosecuted petroleum companies for alleged monopolistic practices.

He told the head of the Department's anti-trust division in a letter that unless such reasons were given he would not be "further justified in refusing to comment on what appears to be an unjustified attitude on the part of the Department of Justice in bringing to the courts the long and carefully prepared facts which you have assembled."

"I hope those responsible in any way for the delay will realize," he said, "that the action is not compatible with the public interest."

Senator Gillette said that at Mr. Arnold's request he had brought about delay in the committee hearings on his bills to divorce production, transportation, and distribution of petroleum.

"You informed me," Senator Gillette continued, "that the Department was preparing, under your supervision, to institute a number of suits for violations of existing statutes and requiring divestiture in some instances.

"You requested me to delay hearings on the legislative proposals until such time as you were ready to proceed with the suits you were preparing to file. I recognized the wisdom of your request and acceded to it. I have delayed the hearings up to the present time.

"I learned indirectly that you are about to abandon the prosecutions contemplated. I am sure you will recognize the unfortunate position in which it places me and the pending legislation."

"The interests of the general public and, particularly, the consuming public have been so seriously jeopardized by the practices of some of these companies," Senator Gillette continued, "that I am confident the Department of Justice would be playing unfairly with the general public in failing to proceed at the present time."

Engineering Awards Off Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A lull in big defense contracts dropped engineering construction awards this week to $45,305,000, a level 41 per cent below the previous week and 26 per cent smaller than the corresponding week last year, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards were 49 per cent greater than the previous week but 22 per cent lower than last year. Public construction was 57 per cent and 27 per cent smaller, respectively, than the week before and a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$17,364,000	$11,682,000	$22,350,000
State and municipal	19,944,000	24,213,000	31,782,000
Federal	7,997,000	40,558,000	6,719,000
Total	45,305,000	76,453,000	60,851,000

Rio de Janeiro Coupon Payments Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Funds for payment of the February 1, 1938, interest coupons for the City of Rio de Janeiro (Federal District of the United States of Brazil) 6½ per cent external sinking fund bonds due February 1, 1953, at the rate of 13 cents of their dollar face amount, have been remitted to White, Weld & Co. and Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., special agents for the bonds.

The payment is being made in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 23829 dated February 5, 1934, of the United States of Brazil, as reenacted and modified March 8, 1940, by Decree Law No. 2085.

Bondholders are being notified that such coupons will be paid upon presentation, on and after August 1, 1940, at the special agents New York offices on the basis of $4.225 per $32.50 coupon, in full satisfaction and that unpaid coupons maturing August 1, 1931, to February 1, 1934, must remain attached to the bonds for future adjustment under the decree.

Canada Places Big Burden On Timber Trade

OTTAWA (CP)—A staggering burden has been placed upon timber resources of Canada by the requirements for government building projects which must be completed before the snow flies, but prices will remain at the June level, it was announced by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

Miles of freight cars will be needed to carry the boards, beams, doors, sashes and finishing material required for an unprecedented building program in the next six months.

Government Buys Extensively

To conserve and control production and distribution of these supplies the Government has made "extensive" purchases of dry timber, through H. R. MacMillan, timber controller and the staff he has gathered about him in Ottawa during the past two months.

"Government buying alone has created the present demand for dry timber," Mr. Howe said. "There is no reason why purchases on behalf of the public should be permitted to create a fictitious level of timber prices which might later crumble to the detriment both of the industry and the public, while in the interim the cost of the Government's construction program would be increased."

Mr. MacMillan, who is himself serving without salary, has drawn about him a national lumber advisory committee composed of 25 leaders in the industry. This committee, working closely with the trade, has arranged that, despite the increased demand, timber sales will continue to be made on the basis of June prices.

Completion of ground facilities for the Commonwealth air training scheme long in advance of the original plans, the necessity of providing encampments for Canada's swiftly growing army, and extensions of manufacturing plants necessitated by war, create an unprecedented demand for building materials within the next few weeks.

Responsibility for ensuring that this material will be ready when and where wanted, rests on the broad and capable shoulders of Mr. MacMillan.

He was appointed early in June and given extraordinary—almost dictatorial—powers to carry out his task. So far, Mr. MacMillan said, he has not had to use his wide powers but they are there if he needs them.

To Preserve Exports

"Our task," he said, "is to preserve our export business and to maintain the essential supplies required at home, without disturbing the general routine of the industry more than is necessary."

This means occasionally the alteration of specifications for Canadian construction so that materials will be available for the export market, particularly to the United Kingdom, and so that imports which use up much needed foreign exchange may be avoided.

There is no shortage of lumber in Canada, Mr. MacMillan said, but Government needs at present have absorbed a great proportion of the Canadian dry timber stocks. These stocks will be replenished over the next few months.

The lumber trade has been told to increase its production, plans have been made to meet the timber needs of the United Kingdom, and domestic facilities for the manufacture of aircraft ply-wood and aeroplane spruce have been speeded up.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Textile Output Up; New High Likely for '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Textile production during the first six months of this year increased 6 per cent over the first half of 1939, according to Textile World's index of textile mill activity. Further gains resulting from the national defense program may push the total for 1940 to a new high record, Douglas G. Woolf, editor of the magazine, stated.

Rate Equals 1939

"Textile World's index of mill activity for the first half of 1940," Mr. Woolf said, "stands at 132 (on a basis of 1923-25 as 100). This is the same rate as for the full year 1939—which incidentally was a record year in textile production. In other words, if the industry continues at the same rate for the rest of 1940, it will have equalled 1939, despite widespread predictions that this would be an 'off' year for textiles.

"But there is more to the story than that. The current feverish activity in national defense plans, involving not only direct Government purchases of textiles but the indirect boom effect on textiles from other industries even more vitally affected, would seem to promise such continued activity. There is the further possibility that the rate may be accelerated, and a new textile record set in 1940.

"The uncertainties of the situation—particularly those pertaining to European developments, need little emphasis; everyone is only too aware of them. There is also the question as to what extent American business, with its natural extremes of optimism and pessimism, may have over-anticipated the effects of the war and the defense program. Against these doubts, however, stands the hard, cold fact that this country has embarked upon a long period of intensive preparation. Industry must supply the needed equipment and materials. Bearish news from Europe might cause temporary recessions, but the general trend for at least the next year should be upward.

Consumption Changes

"Consumption during the first six months of this year compared with the like 1939 period for the individual fibers is as follows: Cotton, 8 per cent up; wool, 8 per cent down; silk, 32 per cent down; filament rayon, 13 per cent up; rayon staple, 19 per cent up.

"From most statistical and psychological standpoints," Mr. Woolf concludes, "it is becoming increasingly apparent that the textile industry has greatly improved, in recent years, as a field in which to operate, and as an industry to attract the sales efforts of those who supply it with equipment, accessories and supplies. Consistent sanity in production and price policies, on the part of the textile manufacturers themselves, will remove the last obstacles in the way."

Montgomery Ward Sales Rise 11 P. C. During July

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Company reported that July sales were $37,212,720 as compared with $33,451,508 for the same month a year ago, an increase of $3,761,212 or 11.24 per cent.

Sales for the six months from February through July were $241,450,081 as compared with $219,365,339 for the corresponding 1939 period, an increase of $22,084,742 or 10.07 per cent.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	108.10	108.10	108.10
10 4s 54-44	113.11	113.11	113.11
3 2⅜s 51-48	107.26	107.26	107.26
1 2⅛s 53-49 (2b)	104.29	104.29	104.29
9 3s 55-51	109.22	109.20	109.22
6 2⅞s 60-55	107.4	107.3	107.3

New York City Bond

87 3s 80	95⅝	95⅜	95½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	38	37¼	37¼
5 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	73½	73½	73½
21 Alleghany cv 5s 44	85¼	85	85
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	71	71	71
10 Alleghany 5s 50 st	42¾	42	42
4 Allied Stra 4½s 51	95	94½	94½
13 Am&For P5s 2030	45	44¼	44¼
14 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102	102
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108¾	108⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	107	107	107
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛
3 Arm Del 4s '55	102⅜	102	102⅜
2 AT&SF 4s '95	105	105	105
27 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	86½	86	86
7 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	97	97	97
13 AT&S&C 4½s 48	103⅜	103	103
6 A C Line 4½s '64	46½	46½	46½
17 BGO '95 st A	27½	27	27⅛
1 B&O '95 st C	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2 B&O '96 st F	27½	27½	27½
1 B&O cv '60 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 B&O 4s '48	67¼	67⅛	67¼
1 B&OPLE&WV4s'51st	54	54	54
1 B&O S W '50 st	44	44	44
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132¾	132¾	132¾
18 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	108	107¾	107¾
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10 Boston&Me 5s '67	69½	69	69
12 Bost & Me 4s '60	68½	67¾	67¾
17 Bost & Me 4½s '70	18¾	18	18
3 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	73	73	73
3 Bkly Endis 3¼s '55 '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
5 Buf R&P '57 st	37½	37½	37½
3 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	84¾	84¾	84¾
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jy	83	83	83
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	84½	84½	84½
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83	83	83
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	81½	81½	81½
3 Can Nat Ry 4s '56	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 Can Nat Rq 4½s'57	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	92¾	92¾	92¾
14 Can Pac s '54	67½	67	67
2 Can Pac 4½s '46 s	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	62	62	62
7 Caro C&O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Cen Pac s '60	43¼	42¾	42¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	60	60	60
2 CRR&B of Ga s '42	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2 Cen RRNJ 4s '87	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
21 C&O 4½s '92	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
3 C&O 3½s '96 D	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	100	100	100
11 C&O rfg 3½s '63P	107	106½	106⅞
19 C&&Q gen 4s '58	85½	84¾	85⅛
24 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¼	98	98
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13	13	13
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4½	4½	4½
10 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	20½	20½	20½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7½	7½	7½
1 Chi & NW GM 4½s '87	13	13	13
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
9 Chi Ry 5s '27	43¾	43¼	43½
7 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 CTI'Re & SE rfg 5s '60	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 Ch ⁵₄ Ind 4½s '62	90	90	90
1 CCC & St L 4½s '77	48¼	48¼	48¼
4 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	78⅛	78	78
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Com Ed cv 3½s '58	119	119	119
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	108¾	108¾	105¾
1 Con Edis 36s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Con Ail cv 3½s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	106½	106	106
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48⅞	48¼	48¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
5 Ill NY 5s '95	149	149	149
6 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107¼
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	64½	64	64
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	24	24	24
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105⅛	105	105
1 Fla Cen&Pen 5s '43	37	37	37
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	57	57	57
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	73	73	73
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	101	101	101
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	86	86	86
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77½	77½	77½
3 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	83¾	83¾	83¾
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27¼	27¼	27¼
9 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45¼	45	45
11 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	12	12	12
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110½	110¼	110¼
18 Ill Cen 4s '66	38	36⅝	36⅝
7 Ill Cen 5s '55	51⅝	51	51
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44	43½	43½
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	106	106	106
1 Interb R Tr 5s '32	77	77	77
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84½	84½	84½
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	45½	45	45
5 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	26¼	26	26
17 Int T&T 5s '55	29⅝	29½	29½
5 Keith (BF) 6s '46	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Kentucky Cen 4s '87	106	106	106
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
2 Lac Gas 5s '53	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	38½	38½	38½
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16½	16½	16½
11 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16⅝	15½	15½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¾	15¼	15¼
54 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅞	15	15
9 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102¼	102	102¼
2 Liquid Carbs 4s '47	105	105	105
2 Loews 3½s '46	103	102¾	103
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92½	92¼	92¼
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Louis&N 4½s 2003	86	86	86
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83½	83¼	83½
1 L&N 3s '80 St L	80½	80½	80½
4 Lou Gas&E 3½s '66	108¾	108½	108½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	121.29	26.20	26.54
Net change	—1.75	—.23	—.30
Previous close	123.04	26.43	21.84
1940 high	152.80	32.07	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛3
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103⅜	102⅞	102⅞
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4½	4½	4½
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	11	11	11
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	11½	11	11
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	15	15	15
22 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14½	14½	14½
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10 Mob&Oh 5s 38 ct	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜
5 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	32	32	32
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	111	111	111
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	40¼	40¼	40¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	106	106	106
1 New Eng T&T5s52	127	127	127
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	104¼	104	104
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104	104	104
2 NY&Greenwd L 5s '46	15	15	15
11 NYC rfg 5s 1913	55⅜	54¼	54¼
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¼	49⅛	49½
10 NYC cn 4s '98	55¼	55	55¼

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Automotive Gear Wks				
$1.65 cum cv pf	82½c	Sep.	1	Aug. 20
Canada Cement pf	6½%			
	$1.25	Sep.	20	Aug. 3
Cons Film Indus pf	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 13
Eastern Mass St Ry				
1st pf	$1.50	Sep.	16	Sep. 3
Increased				
Bohn Alum & Brs	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 13
Title Ins Corp of St. Louis	25c	Aug.	31	Aug. 21
Interim				
Kelvinator Corp of Can	50c	Sep.	20	Sep. 5
Extra				
Abbott Laborator's	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 12
Chesebrough Mfg	50c	Sep.	23	Aug. 30
Participating				
Chase (A. W.) Co. Ltd, pt pf	50c	Aug.	10	July 31
Irregular				
Federal Min&Sm	50c	Sep.	20	Sep. 3
Southwestern Eng	6c	Aug.	15	Aug. 10
United G&E (Conn)	50c	Sep.	6	Aug. 31
Liquidating				
Globe Grain & Mill	$9	Aug.	29	Aug. 24
Regular				
Abbott Lab	40c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Am Bus Shares	4c		Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Am Chain & Cable	40c		Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Atlanta G Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Can Vinegars, Ltd	10c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Cent Ill Light pf	4½%			
	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Cent Maine Power 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Chase (A W) pt pf	50c	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Chesebrough Mfg	$1	Q	Sep. 23	Aug. 30
City Ice & Fuel	30c		Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 24
Continental Steel	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Dome Mines, Ltd	50c		Oct. 21	Sep. 30
Edison Bros Strs	25c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 3
Erie & Pitts RR	80c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Fitzsimmons Stores				
7% pf	17½c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Do 5% cum pfc A	15c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Do 5% pf non-cum pfc B	15c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Gatineau Power	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Aug. 21
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do 5½% pf	$1.37	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Glens Falls Ins NY	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Hazeltine Corp	75c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 3
Hein-Werned Motor Parts Corp	15c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 6
Inter Harvester	40c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Investment Corp (Phila)	75c		Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Joy Mfg	25c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Kingston Products 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 19
Liquid Carbonic	25c	Q	Sep. 26	Sep. 11
Ludlow Mfg Associates	$2		Sep. 3	Aug. 17
Missouri Utilities, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 31
Monarch Tool	$1		Sep. 1	Aug. 23
Natl Casualty Co (Detroit)	25c	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Public Service of Col. 7% pf	58 1-3c	M	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Rustless Iron Steel Do pf	15c		Sep. 3	Aug. 23
	62½c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 23
Sontag Chain Stores Co., Ltd.	15c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Southern Nat Gas	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 13
Stand Oil of Ky	25c	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 30
Texas Gulf Sulph	50c	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 20
Texas-New Mexico Util. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 21
Truax-Traer Coal Co. 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
Do 6% pf	1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Sep. 4
United Gas & Elec (Conn.) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Washington Wat Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 14	Aug. 23
Westgate-Greenland Oil Co	1c	M	Sep. 16	Sep. 10

Columbia Gas Shows Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reported for the 12 months ended June 30 consolidated net income of $14,163,832 or 63 cents a common share, compared with $12,409,990 or 49 cents a share in the preceding 12 months.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NYC cv 3¼s '52	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
29 NYC 4½s 013 A	50¼	49⅛	49½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	51¾	51¾	51¾
7 NYCh&StL 6s '41	78½	78⅛	78¼
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	63¼	63¼	63¼
24 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	53¼	51¾	51¾
3 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107¼	107	107
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅜	108½	108⅝
5 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	57	57	57
4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17 NY Steam 3½s '63	106¼	106	106¼
5 Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Norfolk S 5s Sou 5s '41	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59⅜	59	59
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	46½	46½
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	66	66	66
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42¾	42¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅛	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109½	109	109
7 Or-Wash RA&N 4s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	46	46	46
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	87	87	87
5 Pen Co 4s '63	103	103	103
2 Pen P&L 1st 4⅛s '74	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Pen P&L 3½s '69	108½	108½	108½
15 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108⅛	108⅛
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	84	83½	83½
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109	109	109
1 PhiBal&C 4½s '81D	107	107	107
1 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Phillips Pet 3s '43	107	107	107
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	105	105	105
2 PCC & SL 4s '45 D	111	111	111
2 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	99½	99½	99½
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	51½	51	51
13 Portl Gen E 4½s60	68¾	68¼	68⅜
2 Por Ri A Tob6s42st	92	92	92
1 Potomac El P 3¼s66	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Reade 4½s 97 A	68½	68½	68½
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	52	52	52
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	106	106	106
16 Republic Steel 4½s61	99	99	99
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	99½	99½	99½
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
3 StLPeo&NW5s48	18¾	18¾	18¾
11 StLPub Svc 5s 59	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	9	9	9
5 St LSF 4½s 78	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 St L SW 5s 52	13½	13½	13½
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	63½	63½	63½
5 San Anst Pb Svc 4s 63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 San Diego G&E 4s65	108½	108½	108½
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	97	96⅞	96⅞
5 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
8 Sou Ry 4s '56	39⅜	39	39
16 So Pac 4½s'69	38½	37¼	37¼
16 So Pac 4½s'69	38½	37¼	37¼
14 So Pac rfg 4s '55	54¼	54	54
1 So Pac cit 4s '49	38	38	38
2 So Pac 60 Ore '77	44¾	44½	44½
2 South Ry 6½s6e '56	75⅜	75¼	75⅜
6 Sou Ry gen 6s '56	71	70¼	70¼
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	52¼	51¼	51¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Studebaker cv 6s '45	98¼	98	98
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109	109	109
1 Tex Corp 3s '65 ct	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106	106	106
8 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18½	18	18
8 Third Ave 4s '60	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
12 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
10 Un Pac 4s '80	102	102	102
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 UnCig-Wh Strs 5s '52	66	66	66
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	79⅞	78	78
10 U S Steel 1.375s '44	10 0¼	100¼	100¼
3 U S Steel 2s '63	101	100¾	100¾
1 US Steel 2.15s '50	100½	100½	100½
3 U S Steel 2.50s '53	100¾	100½	100½
6 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
1 Virgin Ry 3½s '66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39	39	39
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	12¼	12	12
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 West Pen D 3½s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 West Shore 4s 2361	46½	46¼	46½
1 West Va P&Pap 4s '54	102	102	102
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	88	88	88
2 Westn Md 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
3 Westn Pac 5½s '46	13½	13⅜	13⅜
12 Western Un 5s '60	66¼	65⅞	65¾
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
16 Wis Cen 4s '49	22	21¼	21¼
3 Wis Cen 4s 75&D '36	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59½	58¼	58¼
17 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	59	57⅞	57⅞
4 Argentine 4½s '48	79	78½	78½
20 Argentine 4½s '71	66	66	65
2 Australia 5s '57	47	47	47
5 Australia 4½s '56	41⅝	41¼	41⅝
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11	11	11
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	11½	11½	11½
1 Budapest 8s '62	8½	8½	8½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug.76	45	45	45
9 Canada 5s '52	90½	89⅝	89⅝
14 Canada 4s '60	80½	80½	80½
1 Canada 3s '68	69¼	69¼	69¼
3 Canada 2¾s '67	71¾	70¾	70¾
10 Canada 2½s '45	81½	81½	81½
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11⅜	11	11
5 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11	11	11
1 Colombia 6s '61 Jan	24	24	24
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	16	16	16
4 Cuba 4½s '77	52½	52½	52½
20 Cuba 4½s '49	98½	98½	98½
2 Denmark 6s '42	37	37	37
8 Ger Gov 5½s '65	16½	16½	16½
11 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20⅜	20½
1 Greek 7s '64 pt pd	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
4 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	30	29⅞	29⅞
4 Italy 7s 1951	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
2 Japan 6½s '54	83½	83	83
2 Japan 5½s '65	61¼	61	61¼
1 Milan City 6½s52	30½	30½	30½
10 Minas Ger 6½s 58	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Minas Ger 6½s 59	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Norway 6s 44	47	47	47
3 Norway 4½s 58	39½	39⅜	39½
2 Norway 4½s 65	39	39	39
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	6½	6½	6½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 68	10¾	10¾

Christian Strength Is Found Growing Amid Social Strife

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—At a time when international society seems to be disintegrating, the Christian world is demonstrating a "togetherness that will save civilization" and "life in its spiritual aspects seems to be integrating."

This was the encouraging assurance to more than 1,000 delegates to the biennial General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches here, an assurance from the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven, Conn., who drew his conclusions from his observations in more than 70,000 miles of travel the past two years to address congregations in this world-wide organization which includes 6,041 churches.

The delegates elected William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado, moderator, on the second ballot. Mr. Sweet received 328 votes to 312 for Ronald Bridges, Maine journalist and brother of Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, and was elected only after Alfred W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, withdrew in his favor.

Wide World

William E. Sweet

Former Governor of Colorado elected Moderator of General Council of Congregational Churches

Call for Greater Unity

Meeting in the beautiful New England type structure of First Congregational Church here, the delegates at their biennial Council Communion service heard a call for greater unity among their own membership, a greater sense of "interdependency" and less "independency," a more complete sense of world Christian fellowship instead of mere local organization.

In touching on the world's strife, the retiring Moderator described it as "one of the most momentous and solemn moments since Calvary. . . . The earthquake, wind, and fire may rage for a time. They may greatly change life, but life goes on. It is the still, small voice that makes itself heard. Now, if ever, the Church of Christ must stay by the staff."

Finds Church Steadfast

Dr. Maurer said that from his experience he could testify "to the enduring vitality of the churches, irrespective of their denominational connection." He said that critics of the churches who wrote for "sophisticated magazines cannot have looked about very much." As institutions, the speaker told the General Council, churches had weathered the financial storms of the past few years better than most commercial concerns.

In "keynoting" this biennial meeting which is being attended by many ministers and laymen of the churches, the Rev. Dr. Douglas Horton of New York City, declared that Christians are free because "Spirit makes us free." He used for his text, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." II Corinthians 3:17. Such freedom, the speaker said, is nurtured "through creativity in the realm of thought, art, and action."

"The only hope for the world," said the speaker, is the "establishment of a world Christian community. We shall not be rid of imperialistic wars—and that means that you and I and all our dear ones can never be free from the kind of scourge that is now loosed on the world—until there is a sufficient number of people in the nations who think in terms of world welfare and who can prevent the emergence to power of any who think merely in terms of national welfare."

Council of Rediscovery

Dr. Horton expressed the hope that this General Council of the united churches would in future years be known as the "Council of Rediscovery, . . . in which we rediscovered a new genius of responsibility, a new accountability before God, meaning sacrifice, but meaning also a more adequate grasp of life."

A series of five Council lectures by the Rev. Dr. John C. Bennett, Professor of Christian Theology at the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, provided the delegates with doctrinal aspects of Congregationalism. The general theme of the lectures was "The Gospel in Our Age."

Probably the most striking statement in Dr. Bennett's opening lecture was that in which he described the plight of the Christian world today as due primarily to an attempt to be at the same time Christian while "complacently enjoying the privileges of imperialism."

'The Return of Frank James'

The Arts in Boston

Although the customers will doubtless be attracted to the Keith Memorial Theater this week by Henry Fonda in the Technicolored "The Return of Frank James," they will probably leave pondering the distressful circumstances of "The Man I Married." The Memorial's second feature is the most effective of all the anti-Nazi film propaganda this reviewer has seen. Subtle, plausible, not given to extremes, the film drama makes its ideological thrusts through the skillfully contrived interplay of emotion, theatrical effect, factual reporting, and satire.

The screen play which Oliver H. P. Garrett has adapted from Oscar Schisgall's story is developed in simple, straightforward terms. Carol and Erich Hoffman, happily married and with a small son, return briefly from the United States to Germany for a visit to Erich's father and for a vacation. Carol is an American and Erich has taken out his first citizenship papers. Gradually, Erich grows more and more enthusiastic about the new German regime. Attracted by a young woman friend of his youth, Erich finally announces that he has decided to divorce Carol, marry the other girl, and keep the child in Germany. This is prevented when Erich's father tells him that his mother was a Jewess.

Certainly "The Man I Married" succeeds in examining and bringing to light at least some of the mental background of Naziism—mass hypnotism, mesmerism, hysteria.

Ably guided by the direction of Irving Pichel, the film's cast have provided some excellent performances. Although Joan Bennett lacks sufficient emotional depth for the part of the girl, she is attractive and vivacious. Anna Sten gives a powerful portrait of a German girl, completely captured by the spirit of the new Germany. Francis Lederer grows in his characterization of the young man until it assumes tragic proportions. Otto Kruger plays the father with sincerity and comprehension.

Lloyd Nolan does some of his best work in films to date as the American newspaper correspondent through whose lips pass most of the anti-Nazi epithets. Maria Ouspenskaya has an eloquent moment as the elderly German mother who expresses the film's one note of confidence that Germany will claim her own real heritage again. The hideousness of the present regime is symbolized by a group of actors whose faces are by now almost synonymous with Hollywood's interpretation of Germany. Needless to say, they create the desired effect of brutality and terror.

"The Return of Frank James," the feature film at the Memorial, offers some finely picturesque and well lighted Technicolor photography; a somewhat labored story flashing with brilliant interludes of writing and character acting; honest performances by Henry Fonda, Jackie Cooper, Henry Hull, J. Edward Bromberg, John Carradine, Victor Killian, and Ernest Whitman, and a pretty newcomer named Gene Tierney whose presence never seems essential to the plot. The story, which appears to be somewhat apocryphal, concerns the avenging by Frank James of his lately murdered brother.

J. B.

'The Great McGinty'

Feature film at the Paramount and Fenway theaters this week is "The Great McGinty," which Preston Sturges wrote and directed and which he describes as a comedy melodrama. The picture employs the familiar formula of a career which succeeds so long as the careerist is dishonest and fails immediately he becomes honest.

Presumably the piece is intended as a satire on American politics. This form of satire requires a special touch if it is to eventuate as comedy and not as melodramatic farce. The best example of its use we can recall was that of Sacha Guitry in "The Story of a Cheat." There, the fun was made delightfully apparent, and no one could take the lack of ethics too seriously.

Mr. Sturges has been less successful. His picture lacks the light touch. It becomes a farce-melodrama which makes comedic heroes of political crooks. It encourages the attitude that successful chicanery is amusing and even laudable. Anything for a laugh, is the ethical basis.

Brian Donlevy plays McGinty, a derelict who because of his callous ruthlessness is taken up by a political boss (Akim Tamiroff) and set on the road to preferment. Ultimately he becomes governor of his state. But when at the instance of his wife, whom he married to help his career, he tries to institute reforms, he is ruined, and ends up as a barkeeper in a tropical port.

A frequenter of the same bar is another American who after years of honest service has been ruined by one dishonest step. Thus the moment of honesty in one career and the moment of dishonesty in the other brings the two men to the same fate. Scenes of drunkenness play a considerable part in both roles.

The companion picture is much more agreeable. In it Judy Canova plays a hillbilly girl who by mistake becomes a movie star. Other roles are taken by Alan Mowbray, Ruth Donnelly and Eddie Foy, Jr.

L. A. S.

Hawaiian Village Ruins Placed Of Whaling Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Ruins of an old Hawaiian village have been uncovered on the Island of Kauai by engineers installing a radio station for the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The location is on 31 acres of land recently purchased by the CAA from the McBryde Sugar Company, Ltd. When purchased this property was entirely covered by a dense growth of cactus, koa and kiawe trees. When CAA workmen began clearing the land in March old stone walls and house foundations were revealed.

Kauai historians believe the village was at the height of its population in the middle of the last century during the years that the Pacific whaling fleet anchored off the Kauai coast and took on provisions.

Hawaiians in this district supplied the ships with sweet potatoes, chickens and pigs. Remnant walls of the old village clearly show outlines of sweet potato patches and pig pens. The higher walls at the rear of the village are eight feet in some places. These walls are believed to have been constructed at a later date, possibly as cattle pens.

Long-time residents of this portion of Kauai believe the village was the home of retainers of High Chief David Kanalepouli Piikoi, a descendant of King Kaumualii, last independent monarch of Kauai. This village is near the birthplace of the late Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, for many years Hawaii's delegate to Congress. Prince Kuhio was the son of High Chief David.

The Kauai radio station which is being constructed on the site of the old village will be one of the key units in the CAA's network of range stations in Hawaii.

"Young People"

Shirley takes a farewell bow—at least, for the time being—in "Young People," which was greeted with delighted approbation by the young people and some of their elders at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. It is not the best nor the most lavish film that Miss Temple has made, but it is considerably entertaining from time to time, especially if you relish a renaissance of the vaudeville tradition by Jack Oakie, Charlotte Greenwood, and Shirley playing their foster daughter.

The trio of troupers retire to a New England community with high hopes of ploughing deep furrows of friendship. But they find the local hearts stonier than the local soil. Jack blandly accepts an appointment as one-man chamber of commerce, not knowing that he is being twigged. Charlotte scandalizes with her stories of the old days. Shirley finishes things off by producing a school show that is obviously not in the Stonefield tradition. Just as the vaudevillians are beating a retreat, along comes the 1938 hurricane. Jack saves several children, all is forgiven, and Stonefield marches on.

Miss Temple, a slender, dark-tressed girl now, seems an increasingly expert dancer. We are given to understand that another little girl plays Shirley at the beginning of "Young People," with singing dubbed from an earlier Temple film. Mr. Oakie and Miss Greenwood are a thoroughly amiable pair. Arleen Whelan, George Montgomery, Kathleen Howard, and Minor Watson are the principal representatives of Stonefield.

"River's End," the accompanying film, is a murder mystery of Canadian backwoods where Dennis Morgan is found playing both a Mountie and his quarry.

'South of Pago Pago'

Another South Sea melodrama was unfolded yesterday at the State and Orpheum theaters. Called "South of Pago Pago," it tells how some low characters from Singapore go out in search of a bed of pearls, kill the man who leads them there, exploit the innocent natives of a tropical island, and are eventually destroyed by their victims. There is a good deal of brutality and a good deal of false sentiment. Victor McLaglen is the ringleader of the crooks, Jon Hall the leader of the natives, Frances Farmer a cafe singer, and Olympe Bradna a native girl.

The other picture is "Gold Rush Maisie," in which Ann Sothern plays a café singer who helps a "Grapes of Wrath" family stranded in Arizona. Miss Sothern has one prolonged scene of intoxication. Other players are Slim Summerville and Virginia Weidler.

Wee Bonnie Baker

Orrin Tucker and his band are putting on an extremely smooth show these days at the Keith Boston Theater. It opened yesterday to unrestrained applause by an audience made up mostly of youngsters. The band performs several pleasant stunts, chief of which is a number that features illuminated notes. The Stapletons add a refreshing note to the business of tap dancing. And a pair of sturdy chaps, Les Ghezzis, put themselves into a series of awkward positions from which they always manage to emerge.

Star of the entertainment is Bonnie Baker, generally described as "wee." Miss Baker is the mistress of a singing style which might be described as innocent innuendo. We could not help finding something distasteful about Miss Baker's song interpretations.

The Keith Boston picture is "Wildcat Bus," in which Fay Wray, Charles Lang, and Paul Guilfoyle break up a gang of racketeers intent on destroying a bus company.

Willkie Back In Home State For Program

Continued from Page 1

Farm Bureau band were heard at the Rushville Town Square last night the procession had lengthened to a couple of hundred, with many minor mishaps. Red flares had been lit on some of the roads and the "motorcade" rushed through small towns with horns blaring.

At Kansas City yesterday the candidate broke his air trip from Colorado when the two big 21-seater planes carrying his party landed for half an hour and Mr. Willkie made a brief talk before a cheering crowd. Once more he centered his attack on city bosses, which h- been a feature of his attack on the Democrats.

Democracy Facing Test

Calling attention to the "very difficult time" democracy faces today, he said:

"Democracy and this way of life is in test and the question is as to whether democracy can prove itself to be more strong, more effective than totalitarian forms of government. We know it is the best way of life. We must also make it the most effective way of life in order to survive." And in order to make it the most effective way, he pointed out, we must eliminate political corruption, machine politics.

He recalled Kansas City's experience, saying that in the past few years, its citizens "have wiped out the corrupt Pendergast machine, because with the Kelly-Nash machine and the Hague machine they have taken possession of the Democratic Party."

Regarding the campaign, Mr. Willkie said:

"I intend to present the issues to the people frankly, fairly, free from personalities, if possible, but in no event will I fail to call the turn on the relationship between corrupt political control and the present regime in Washington."

California Passes Wild Flower Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA, Calif.—In order that California wild flowers may be enjoyed by the general public rather than picked by a few individuals and threatened with extermination, the State Legislature has enacted a law making it a punishable offense for anybody to pick wild flowers anywhere in California.

Violators of the law will have to pay a fine up to $200, or serve a jail sentence of six months, or both. The law is being enforced by the State highway patrol, sheriffs and local authorities.

Wild flowers are to be seen—not picked, is the slogan, the idea meeting with instant approval of flower lovers, and particularly with those who enjoy the beauties of nature.

This is the season when wild flowers are at their best in this region. Golden poppies are scattered all along the highways. There are blue lupins, and pink paint-brushes, or owl flowers, while acres of yellow oxalis and other varities of wild blooms surround the orchard trees.

Short Crop Boosts Price of Mustard

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16 (AP)—It may not hurt the sale of hot dogs, but the price of mustard has gone up—on account of war and weather.

Disappointing crops in Southern California and Washington and poor prospects in Montana—only areas where mustard seed production is commercial—were blamed on adverse weather. War out off the usual shipments from Europe.

So in a week the price has gone from 7 to 13 cents a pound for brown Trieste seed, and from 8¼ to 14 cents for yellow.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

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EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional-value Personal Christmas Cards. 50—with name—$1. Finest 21-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. WALTHAM ART PUBLISHERS, 180 N. Washington, Dept. 378, Boston, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. James Art Studios, 440 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS — Personal confidential service low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept 583, Washington, D. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

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Modern rooms Opp. Catholic Church
MRS. FRANK FOOTE PHONE 2781
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc. CENtre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET MEDITATION, mountain scenery, hundred-acre farm, good food, every improvement; $12 weekly, booklets, capacity fourteen. The FulleRest, Wellesmere, Pa.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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ARLINGTON, MASS.—Brand new Colonial: 6 rms, 3 chambers, tiled bath, extra lavatory; oil heat, garage; excellent location; nr. trans. 3-rm. heated apt. in private home; tiled bath; refrigeration; entirely separate, garage optional. Call WRIGHT & CO., 721 Mass. Ave., Arl. 3000.

ATTRACTIVE HEATED APARTMENTS, Cambridge, Mass, 1-2-3 rooms. Modern building, near Harvard Sq., $39, $49, $59. ROBERT W. GRAY, TRO 9bridge 8847; residence BELmont 2109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner—3 and 4 rooms, large; fine places; 1 room basement; rear entrance; $25. Long 3289.

Bronx, N. Y. C., 271 E. KINGSBRIDGE RD.
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Well planned sunny apartments. Cross ventilation, dinettes, numerous closets, all rooms off spacious foyers; beautiful colored bathrooms. All the latest appointments
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Each tenant controls his own heat, in new modern brick apt. houses; garages; ready for Fall occupancy.
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A vacation place of distinction offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder; rates from $21.00. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

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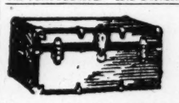

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Interesting cold luncheon for hot days—Jolly hot meals for cool days 35c up, and the Very Best in Real Home Cooked Food to take Home, every day.
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Save 20% to 40% Now
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LowellCoke
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The Cherry & Webb label is your guarantee of satisfaction.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

August Furniture Sale
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Pollards
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LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

AUGUST BLANKET SALE
"St. Cloud" Virgin Wool
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Preshrunk! Mothproof! Size 72x90. Rose, blue, green, peach, cherrywood. Regularly at $13.98 ..... $9.98
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For the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

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20% to 40% Savings
GLENWOOD RANGES
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Buy direct from the Factory and
SAVE
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Visit Our Kernwood Cafe and Coffee Shop
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DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARNISS
MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

Have you tried our Bireley's delicious Fresh Fruit Products?
Orangeade
Grapeade
Tomato Juice
Cocktail
Lem-O-Nip
SPEAR MILK CO.
37 Central Street Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Cry. 0610

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St. New Bedford, Mass.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 5-7804 3-0692

Ready to use or put away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1652

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
All Summer Dresses, Gowns, and Coats Marked Down

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR THE STOUT-HEARTED ONLY
Saving is no job for the weak willed. Resolutions to make regular deposits must be firmly adhered to but the rewards amply justify your efforts. Ask any successful saver.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 o'clock noon.

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTON CENTER

Main office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
SPECIAL SALE
ON TIRES
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST. NEW. NO. 7304

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton
FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Visitors to Pittsfield!
A Cordial Invitation to Visit
England Brothers Beauty Salon
THIRD FLOOR
Most Modern Beauty Service
Staff of Experts
Prices Moderate
Tel. 5611 England Brothers

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Berkshire Photo Supply
Cameras—Films
Photographic Supplies
279 North St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

Imperial Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paint
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

WHITE ROSE
GRAPE FRUIT JUICE
3 No. 2 Cans 25c
Natural or Sweetened
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Let Us Bake for You This Summer

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Come to
The Harper Method Shop
for Shampooing—
Permanent Waving
You will be delighted
MRS. ELSIE DUNTIN
Room 210 Tel. 2-1478 74 North St.

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frozen Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

Esso
MOTOR FUELS
and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

Saturday, Aug. 17th
Another Great I. J. Fox
FUR SALE
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER
SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

Don't Wear a Soiled Hat
Send Yours to Us to be Cleaned
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds Watches Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street, Gra 5540

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale of Fine Shirts
$1
Regular $1.65, $2.00 and $2.50 famous name shirts. All sizes.

REMICK'S

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 Main Street Tel. Read. 0461
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
New Low Everyday Prices
on well-known foods you use regularly. Make a habit of shopping at this Quality Food Store every day.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. AT DAVIS SQ.

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1815 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK M. PAGE
Flowers
133 State St. Telephone 7-0235

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic
Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
470 State St Phone 2-2138

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

1939 Zephyr four-door, radio and white wall tires, $895.
1939 Ford Cabriolet, $610.
1939 Ford De-luxe Coupe, radio and heater, $485.
COOMBS of
MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON, WATERTOWN
MID. 7650 OPEN EVES.

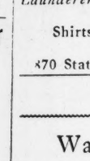
WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
Fresh Native Broilers, 2½ lb. average, 25c lb.
Large Native Chicken .... 31c lb.
583 Washington St., Wel 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

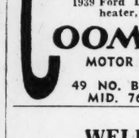
Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering



Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WORCESTER

58 Patterns to Select From
FINE BRITISH
ALL COTTON GINGHAMS
Check and Plaids 59c and 69c yard.
SLOCUM'S
476 Main St. Second Floor



Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON. 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended: liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. o w HOVE 6141

DRESSMAKING

DESIGNER • DRESSMAKER
MISS M. KEENE, 24 Chinbrook Road, London S. E. 12. Telephone: Lee Green 4785.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER. Cultured lady, linguist, would give friendly assistance in return for comfortable home; highly recommended. Miss E. M. Williams, Box W-1032, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BREAD: Delicious home-baked loaves in old style oven. White, Brown, unequalled for flavour. WELLS, Park Street, Camberley.

BUY YOUR dog's food here. Everything he likes. Snappy and good. Drake and Mount, High Street, CAMBERLEY.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX, Harley Court, 49, The Drive. Tel. 5227—Restful refined home, garden; C.H.W. bedrooms, good cooking; distance from sea, convenient busses. From 3 gns.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns MRS. CHAMPION Worthing 2717

ROOMS TO LET

CLACTON-ON-SEA—Fully furnished rooms, large and airy; use of kitchen, all found, provide own food from 15/- per week. MISS THORNE, Granville House, Granville Road.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary. Mss copied, duplicating, etc. Personal service. 27 Grove Hill Rd. Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST. BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe
Phone Erd. 1541

For Best Coal
CHARLES CHATWIN
Oozells Street Wharf, Broad Street and 11 Runnymede Road, Hall Green, Birmingham

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

C. G LEE
25 Seamoor Road Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

SUSSEX FARM HOUSE CAFE

24, Ship St., Brighton (Phone Brighton 7473)
Special 3-Course Lunch, 1/6
Afternoon Teas
Home Made Cakes and Farmhouse Bread
Also G's CAFE
51, St. George's Road, Kemp Town
Everything Home Made

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63
EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

Feel safe and be safe.
Use Pasteurised
MILK
as supplied by
BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.
101, Western Road, Hove Tel. Hove 3527-8
Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove; London Road, Withdean; 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham; Kemp Town and Shoreham

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and
DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT (near Victoria Rooms)
Clifton Phone 36787

COAL
Coke Anthracite
F. HANSARD & CO.
Clifton Down Station Yard, Tel. 37353
BRISTOL 8

BROMLEY

PEAK of
PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY
OF & CO., LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Warne's Outfitters Ltd
Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
58/88 LONDON RD. CAMBERLEY Phone
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. VALE & CO. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

GODALMING, GUILFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
assures whiter linens, softer woollens, brighter colours, longer wear
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
'Phone: Bramley 94

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

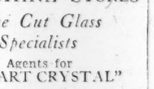
ENGLAND

LEICESTER

Furnishings
LOVELY FABRICS AND BEST WORKMANSHIP ARE THE BASIS OF SATISFACTION WHEN REFURNISHING. MAY WE SUBMIT A SCHEME & ESTIMATES FOR YOU? OF COURSE, FREE OF CHARGE.
Adderley & Company Ltd.
LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

RAIMENT'S
General Grocery Store



We stock Monitor-Advertised items including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5686

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for
"STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

G. BERRIMAN
Builder and Decorator
1, Worthington Crescent, PARKSTONE
Building Repairs and Alterations
Sanitary Engineer
Electrician, Etc.
TELEPHONE: PARKSTONE 670

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
Tel. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

We dress particular men and their sons
ROWE & EDMONDS
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS
55 Palmerston Rd., Southsea

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the
Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works: North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS

REX BENTALL
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
SEVENOAKS and TONBRIDGE
Phone 149 Phone 482

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
LOTUS DELTA
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

SUTTON COLDFIELD

B. W. LEE
B.S.A. BICYCLES
A Model for Every Rider From £5.10s. or 2/6 a week
Call or write for full details:
HIGH STREET, Sutton Coldfield

ENGLAND

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45 Fleet Street, Torquay Ph. 3403

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
4-5 Fleet Street, Torquay
Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Autumn Fashions Now on View
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
Phone 4314

W. A. DEAKINS
Builder . . . Decorator
29 Ilsham Road, Wellswood
Torquay Phone 3504

COSY CORNER CAFE
1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant
and
Cooked Meat Counter

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
SCALDED CREAM A SPECIALITY
Also
Fruit, Vegetables and Poultry
at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe
Phone 87130

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
Newton Road, Torquay
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts.
Tel. 63157

CARNELLIS LTD.
21 Fleet Street, Torquay
Florist—Fruiterer
Wedding Bouquets, Etc.
Phone 3305

Eric Perrys
TORWOOD STREET
TORQUAY
Motor Agents and Engineers

Whiteway & Ball, Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. Bldgs., Fleet Street, Torquay
Also at Newton Abbot Tel. 4

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

H. JONES & SONS, LTD.
Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen
Branches 29 Camden Road and High Street, Rusthall
58 and 60 Grosvenor Road. Phone 2345
2346, 2347, 2348, and at Wadhurst and Cranbrook

T. WIMHURST & SON
Builders, Plumbers and High Class Decorators
62 Dudley Road Tel. 1232

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High Street Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Walker & Ling
AUTUMN GOODS
COATS COSTUMES
MILLINERY
High Street, Weston-super-Mare and at Bath. PHONE 137

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff, Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Hayman
OF THE ARCADES
CARDIFF
SPECIALISTS IN MILLINERY & GOWNS

WILLIAM LEWIS
(PRINTERS) LTD.
78 Queen Street, Cardiff
Printing Stationery
Typewriters Office Equipment
'Phone Cardiff 4031

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Big Electric Powerhouse Can Run Unattended?

It is possible for a big hydro-electric plant to operate a good share of the time completely unattended. During these solitary operation periods, the powerhouse not only continues to utilize the water power to run its big turbines and generators which supply great industries with electricity, but also demonstrates an almost uncanny ability to cope with such mechanical emergencies as may arise.

The idea of devising an automatic power plant was first tried out in small units. After the various control devices were proven practical, a large plant with a turbine-driven generator having a capacity of 6,500 horsepower was constructed. It was designed to be completely automatic and self-governed, except for occasional check-overs by an engineer and the needful care of the lubricating system.

The plant may be set into operation at a desired later hour merely by setting an alarm clock for the starting time. When the alarm sounds, the water gates open automatically and the great turbine begins making its 360 revolutions a minute.

The amount of power produced is predetermined by setting a dial on a governor-mechanism.

If left running and unattended, the turbine will automatically shut down when the volume of water drops below the minimum for efficient operation, and will resume operations equally unassisted when the water volume has returned to normal.

If serious trouble develops, as, for example, the heating of a bearing, the plant will shut down and remain so until the engineer comes and corrects the difficulty and sets the plant into operation again. On the other hand, if, while running "on its own," a minor problem arises, such as the generator windings becoming too warm for safety, the plant will automatically turn itself off, remaining inactive only until such time as the windings become cool again, or the trouble of whatever nature corrects itself, whereupon the plant turns itself on again and resumes its important business of generating electricity and sending it over the power lines to the distributing center a hundred miles or so away.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

But my salvation shall be for ever, and my righteousness shall not be abolished.—Isa. 51:6.

Daily Anecdote

Sticking to the Contract

A sea captain, living near Boston, was about to embark on a long voyage, and entered into a contract with a builder to erect a large home during his absence. Everything was to be done according to the contract which the captain had had drafted by expert counsel. The captain, a "stickler" for technicalities, stipulated that a large sum of money would be forfeited by the builder if he failed to observe orders, or attempted to put in any of his ideas where the written agreement made no provision for them.

The captain sailed and returned. His house stood in ample and imposing proportions before his sight, and he admitted his delight with the exterior. But when he entered and attempted to ascend to the second floor, he found no stairs and no other means of ascent were to be had until ladders were sent for. The captain felt that he was trifled with and a bit of nautical gale seemed brewing. But this was soon quenched by the reading of the contract, and there was found not a single reference to stairs for any part of the house.

"Give me your hand, Sir," said the captain, "you win. You've stuck to the contract, and I like it."

The stairs were subsequently added, at great expense, and the captain often remarked that one of the most pleasant experiences about his elegant residence was the remembrance of one man who clung to the very terms of a contract.

Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 30. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Vocations

Car Consultant

The sale of used autos has assumed such proportions that, in the larger cities of California, skilled mechanics, for a small fee, give advice to prospective car buyers as to the mechanical condition of cars in which they are interested.

Systematic mechanics keep a record of all sales made on their recommendations, and from time to time contact the purchasers for check-ups and repairs. This brings the motorists to their shops, which, if located on lots with filling stations, means not only repair work and grease jobs, but also the purchase of oils and gasoline.—J. W. H., Burbank, Calif.

Daily Quotation

IF you have knowledge, let others light their candles by it.—Thomas Fuller.

It Has Been Said of Revenge—

To forget wrong is the best revenge.—Anon.

In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.—Bacon.

Revenge converts a little right into a great wrong.—German proverb.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot that it do singe thyself.—Shakespeare.

To revenge is no valor; but to bear.—Shakespeare.

He is below himself who is not above avenging an injury.—Quarles.

Revenge, at first though sweet, bitter ere long, back on itself recoils.—Milton.

The best way of revenging ourselves is by not resembling him who has injured us.—Jane Porter.

Party Fun

Sculptor

One player is chosen to be sculptor. The other players are lined up along one wall. The sculptor goes to another part of the room and turns his back on them for whatever length of time he chooses. While he is not looking, the other players try to get to, or as near to as possible, the other side of the room. But on the instant of the sculptor's turning around, each of the other players must halt and stand absolutely motionless.

If the sculptor catches anyone moving while he is looking, that person becomes sculptor.—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

In Lighter Vein

Speaking of the Weather

"Ah, your steak is like the weather this evening, madam—rather raw."

"Indeed? By the way, your account is like the weather, too—unsettled."—Exchange.

Cause for Wonder

"Professor, there's one thing about astronomy that puzzles me."

"What's that?"

"How the astronomers learned the names of the stars."—Pasadena Post.

He Probably Knew

Traveling Teacher: "What a quaint village. Truly, one-half of the world is ignorant of how the other half lives."

Native: "Not in this village, ma'am. Not in this village!"—Michigan Education Journal.

Observant

Little Bobby was eating an ear of corn for lunch. He noticed a yellow kernel among the white ones and held it up so everyone at the table could see as he said: "Look, this ear of corn has a gold tooth!"

The Cause

Church notice-boards are a never-failing source of interest. During a recent motor excursion, a correspondent writes to say, he saw this ambiguous announcement on a church notice-board:—

"Sunday
Empty Pews: the Cause.
Solos by Mr. ——
Collection."
—Public Evening Mail.

Nine-Inch Violin

Wide World

Irving Polak, Austrian violinist, displays his miniature violin which he values at $450.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Determination Wins

(Newsweek)

This Christmas Eve, James Trees, 38-year-old convict in the Michigan City, Ind., state prison, will be released on parole after serving six years and eight months of a ten-year term. There is a job, as an organ mechanic, waiting for him; and it is a job that Jim—described by prison officials as a "completely rehabilitated man"—has made for himself in the last four years.

Inspired by a 1936 sermon on determination by Chaplain Robert Hall, Trees volunteered to construct an organ for the jail. As director of the prison band he realized the need for such an instrument, but he knew nothing about pipe-organ construction. He asked his mother to send him two books on organ building, however, and read them in his spare time. Then, without funds or previous experience, he went to work.

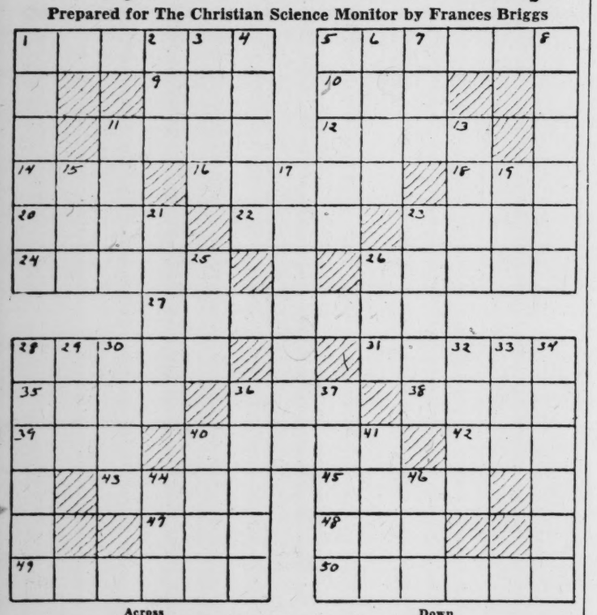
Trees wrote Dr. William H. Barnes, author of one of the books, for help. Eventually Barnes located 350 of the 450 neccessary pipes, mostly from junked theater organs, also a motor and air compressor, and a console (keyboard). With poor tools, the prisoner fashioned the other 100 pipes needed, from scraps. The wiring and installation of all the tubes, valves, pedals, and other complicated machine... is Trees' own work. For instance, he made the 450 magnetic coils needed to control the valve action from $30 worth of fine copper wire (the prison's only large contribution) and some scraps of leather wangled from the leather shop. The result is valued at $7,000—and it actually cost a mere $100!

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Robin, rainbow, rake, rail fence, ram, rain, rolling pin, road, rabbit, raccoon, rally, rope, radio, rose, ruts, rooster, rectangle, rattlesnake, reindeer, recruit, roof, rocket, rhinoceros, railroad, rays, reptile, raft, radish, rocks, raven, rim.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Men do not put what under a bushel?
5—What are cut from a trank?
9—What was one of southernmost cities of Judah?
10—China is what (abbr.)?
11—What musical instrument did Amphion play?
12—If you were in Hannover, in what direction would you travel to reach Berlin?
14—Who is a character in "Die Meistersinger"?
16—What is a seaport of Prussia?
18—In speaking of Biblical Jaddua, what possessive pronoun would you use?
20—What is an antonym of "rigid"?
22—What is an ox of Tibet?
23—Armando Novello was better known by what name?
24—What is an arm akin to the sword?
26—What is a city of France on Seine River?
27—Who was chief Attic hero?
28—Who is hero of a Gounod opera?
31—The old woman who found crooked sixpence commanded fire to burn what?
35—What river of Germany flows to Elbe?
36—Grassy meadow.
38—What is a city of Kansas?
39—What insect doth "improve each shining hour"?
40—What Peruvian seaport is on bay of same name?
42—There were how many golden candlesticks in Solomon's temple?
43—Young of the guinea fowl is what?
45—Where did Jesus perform first miracle?
47—Who is a character in "The King's Henchman"?
48—What is a commune of Lombardy, Italy?
49—Who is one of Grecian commanders in "Troilus and Cressida"?
50—Whose horse is Champion, seen in motion pictures?

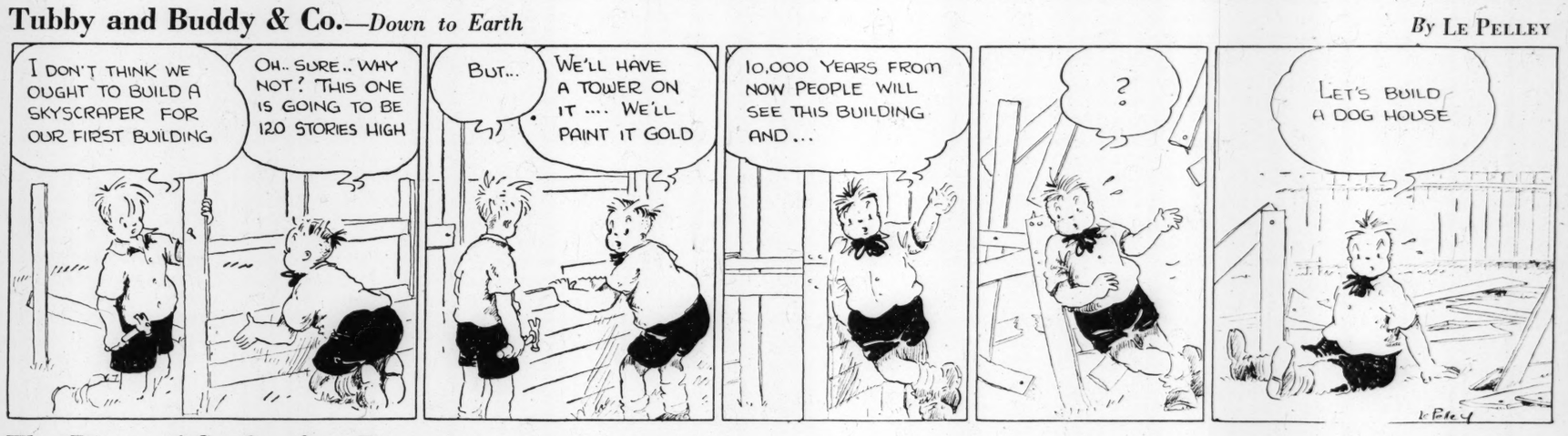
Down

1—Obil kept herds of what animals?
2—"The better ——, the better deed."
3—What are Italian coins?
4—We are told to feed whom if he hungers?
5—What was Plato's nationality?
6—What is an antonym of "fat"?
7—Who was a goddess of the harvest?
8—Who took up his abode on the rock Etam?
11—What animal followed Mary?
13—What pronoun is used often in the Decalogue?
15—By way of.
17—What flowers bloomed near the lark's nest in Wordsworth's poem?
19—What noun suffix denotes "adherent of"?
21—What is first name of hero of a Deems Taylor opera?
23—Francesco was first name of what Italian composer?
25—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
26—Where is Armavir (abbr.)?
28—What did Dolly Varden wear which were cherry-colored (sing.)?
29—What suffix is equivalent to "ous"?
30—How is Moses described?
32—What is smallest letter of Greek alphabet?
33—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
34—What is the Sunflower State?
36—What is a measure of capacity in metric system?
37—What is capital of the Gold Coast?
40—What is a Mexican dollar?
41—Honolulu is on what island?
44—A helluo likes to do what?
46—Negative.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Down to Earth*

By Le Pelley


I DON'T THINK WE OUGHT TO BUILD A SKYSCRAPER FOR OUR FIRST BUILDING
OH.. SURE.. WHY NOT? THIS ONE IS GOING TO BE 120 STORIES HIGH
BUT...
WE'LL HAVE A TOWER ON IT .... WE'LL PAINT IT GOLD
10,000 YEARS FROM NOW PEOPLE WILL SEE THIS BUILDING AND...
?
LET'S BUILD A DOG HOUSE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*This Looks More Interesting*

By Rodgers

While we were in the village today we saw a crowd collecting in front of one of the village houses—
It turned out to be an auction, or something like that—
The Boss and Jimmy were interested in looking over the things on display—
But I went snooping around until I found some stuff that was really worth investigating!

The Adventures of Waddles—*What, No Hot Springs?*

By The Hagers

DOWN MAMMOTH CANYON'S NARROW TRAIL WE PICKED OUR WAY THROUGH ROCK AND SHALE.
"AHEAD, I SEE A WATERFALL!" I HEARD PROFESSOR WIDGEON CALL.
"A QUICK PRE-LUNCHEON SHOWER I'LL TAKE." BUT OUT I DASHED,—A WISER DRAKE.
"THE PLUMBING I DON'T LIKE TO RAP, BUT WHERE IS THE HOT WATER TAP?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Timetables

A great deal has been said about Hitler's supposed "timetables" of conquest. Last May during the battle of France, the German Propaganda Ministry was pumping out with its usual attempted mesmeric insistence a succession of rumors, reports, and semi-official statements that Paris would fall about June 15, an armistice be signed on June 27, and that the Army of the Reich would be in London by August 15.

That date set for the triumphal entry of the Nazis into the British capital has come and gone, and the failure of the menacing forecast has been prominently pointed out by British newspapers. It is true that the mid-August date did bring a German mass air raid of unprecedented intensity, adding to the casualties and damage for which civilization ultimately must hold the Nazi regime morally responsible. But this is very different from the land-and-sea invasion by hundreds of thousands of troops without which there could scarcely be any occupation of Britain. And the attacking air forces have evidently paid heavily in losses.

It is evident that the German High Command has more than its own speed of movement to calculate in setting any supposed schedule of triumphs, and that any would-be hypnotic assertions put out from Berlin as part of the propaganda of war to paralyze resistance need not and should not be fatalistically accepted. There is in the British resistance a morale, a unity and determination, which Nazi arms have not heretofore encountered; and to a people defending their homeland from wanton attack there are, moreover, factors of aid which a pagan materialism cannot fathom.

The Apostle James warned men against saying, "Today or tomorrow we will go into such a city" even merely to buy and sell for gain, counseling that on the Lord's willingness depended all human plans. Providence certainly bestows no blessing upon the will to ravage and slaughter. The people who uphold the ideals of peaceful, free, orderly, constructive living among nations have strong, abiding inner conviction to support their affirmation that timetables of destruction do not hold true now or ever.

A Start Toward a Clean-Up

The action of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in suspending the charter of a United Sea Food Workers' local in New York City because the union violated his orders against re-electing Joseph (Socks) Lanza, racketeer and former convict, as its business agent, deserves commendation. For it is the A. F. of L. chieftain's first decisive public step in the direction of eliminating gangsterism from organized labor.

At the same time, the newspapers carry items which indicate that there are opportunities for continuing the clean-up from within. Prior to the Lanza incident, the national leaders of labor had not been outspoken against racketeers operating within their local organizations. The notorious Bioff and Scalise cases—and now that of Mike Carrozzo of Chicago, whose garish funeral filled columns in the local dailies—served to bring that leadership into disrepute. But the Lanza case is a good beginning.

Lanza was known as the "Czar of Fulton Fish Market" as long ago as a public investigation of 1931. He was indicted and sentenced to prison on a State charge of racketeering and convicted in 1935 on Federal charges of forcing ship captains, purveyors, and truckers to pay him toll. Returning from prison, he was again made business agent of the union, but on cancellation of its charter he resigned. A. F. of L. officials then said the charter was automatically restored.

Carrozzo, former vice district hoodlum, was boss of 15,000 common laborers, members of the hod carriers', pavers and road builders', street sweepers', garbage handlers', and twenty-one other common laborers' unions. He became a millionaire several times over. Reputedly his money came in part from graft extorted from the public treasury through conspiracy with dishonest paving contractors, as well as from dues and assessments paid by his inarticulate army of organized laborers. Along with nine others, he was under Federal indictment in connection with the "paving ring" activities.

Clearly the Carrozzo kingdom is one which the A. F. of L. can reorganize. The parent organization certainly knows that the Chicago common laborers' unions, like a number of others, including that formerly controlled by George Scalise in New York, have been helpless in the hands of men who "muscled" their way into power.

In expecting a clean-up, the public has an obligation to support labor leaders who take a stand against racketeers in unions. Legal prosecution may at times be necessary. But organized labor can do much to purge itself and thereby win public support. It is to be hoped that the Lanza case is the beginning of a thorough job.

While Firemen Argue

Democracy's house is afire. The flames of totalitarian aggression have swept through six lebensraums of free peoples. They are scorching the coasts of Britain, first home of self-government and last barrier between the Nazi war machine and the Americas. And Senators of the United States argue as to whether World War destroyers can be transferred to Britain without their passing a new law!

Other measures are under way for fighting the fire should it break through the final fire-wall: Billions for ships, planes, and guns; action to check Fifth Columns; taxes to raise defense funds; draft plans; diplomatic defense arrangements with the Latin Americans—all preparations for turning on the water when the fire comes one room closer. But it is a certainty that there will be no full stream of water in any of these hoses in the next few months. And fifty destroyers might prove just the needed bricks for the top of that fire-wall called Britain.

But these firemen are still only half awake and full of questions: Is it legal to fight fire this way? Will it be neutral? What will the Nazis say? So long as they were not built to sell to Britain (only to help her in another war), does international law sanction the sale of these destroyers? And if they first went through the hands of private contractors? We sold old army planes to Britain two months ago, but are destroyers the same as planes? Will it weaken our power to fight the fire when it gets here? Will Britain trade us some naval bases for these destroyers? Will the people understand?

Spoken or unspoken, those are the arguments in which the firemen are enmeshed—as if the fire were not in their house, as if the Atlantic would still be a barrier were the British fleet beaten or immobilized. Is the dictators' charge correct? Are democracies unable to see danger and move quickly to forestall it? Are they too stupid and torn by conflicting selfish interests to unite and act? Do they lack the courage and insight to take the smaller of two risks?

We do not think so. We believe the American people are largely awake, that they understand even the military strategy of the present position, see that even defense of South America under the Monroe Doctrine is less important than maintaining the British Navy as their first line of defense. Every poll of public opinion has shown a majority for aid to Britain. The people would like to see the firemen fight the fire where the fire is—with measures which might well keep it from ever coming nearer.

Wings of August

August is astir. Birds on the wing. Adventuring fledglings finding flight. Looking not at all like their elders. Speckled robins. Purple finches with no ruby red. Goldfinches with pale yellow. Catbirds with short tails. But all flitting gayly. Testing their wings. Chattering all day. Skimming the meadows. Riding the winds. Making discoveries. Seeds in the garden. Grubs in the ground. Berries on the bushes. Water in the pool. Warmth in the sunshine. Cool covert in the pines. Rain of summer showers. A beautiful world.

Parent birds and youngsters singing sunrise matins. Chanting sunset vespers. Winging life abundant.

While on the shining telephone wires sits a long row of straight-backed swallows. Conferring on an extensive trip southward to strengthen friendly Latin-American relations. A flight of goodwill. Reminding everyone everywhere that in the words of the great English master,

"True hope is swift and flies with swallow's wings,
Kings it makes gods and meaner creatures, kings."

Dollar Diplomacy?

The bill to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank by half a billion dollars seems to have two objectives. One is to relieve economic distress among Latin-American nations arising out of their possession of unmarketable surpluses. The other is to insure that those nations do not fall into Hitler's economic arms in the event of some Nazi success. With both of these aims the American people will be sympathetic on grounds of United States defense. It is over the detail and purpose of the administration of this huge fund that questions will be raised.

The preamble of the bill is so sweeping that Jesse Jones could do almost anything with the money. He might help, for instance, to "carry" Argentine wheat. This would be a dubious use of American funds. If the money were employed in this way, the farmer in Argentina would be encouraged blithely to go on producing without limit. He would thus be put in a favored position and by the use of American money.

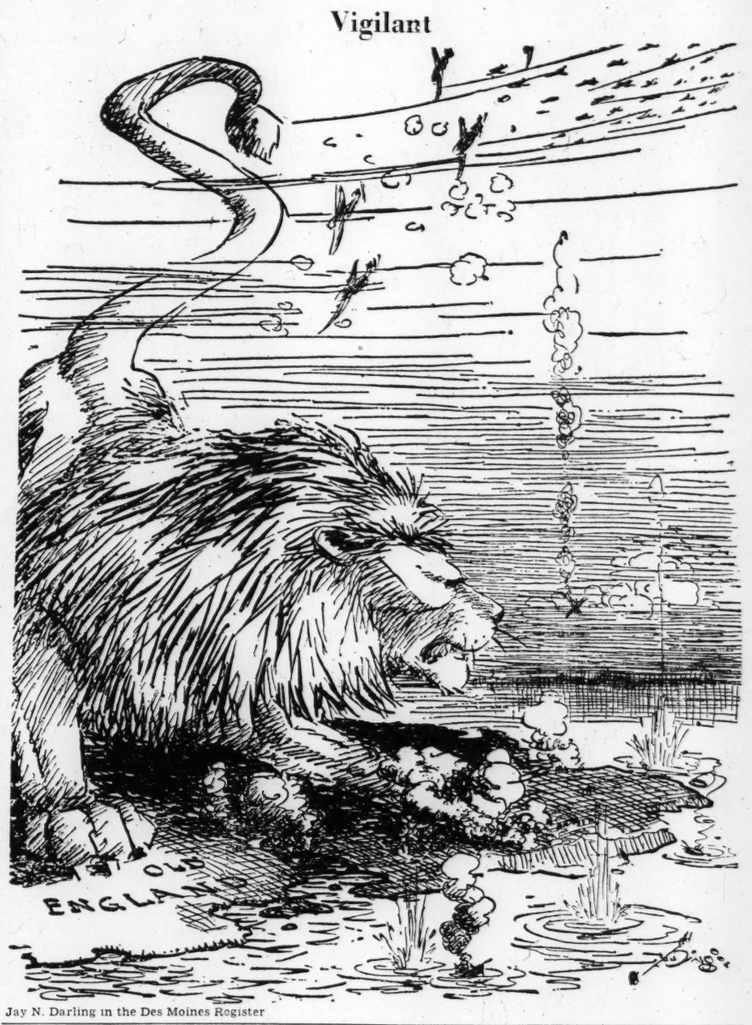
In the case of Argentine meat, a better policy would be for the Senate to ratify the sanitary convention of 1935 so as to remove a gratuitous and falsely based discrimination against all Argentine beef. This would still protect against the import of dubious meat.

Another good use of the funds would be to establish a tin smelting industry in the United States for Bolivian tin rather than merely to help finance the holding of unsold tin in Bolivia. It is impossible, therefore, to say whether new capital for the Export-Import Bank is justified till one knows the uses to which it would be put.

But the leading question arising out of the Administration request relates to the purpose of the fund. Would the money indeed secure the hemisphere against Nazi encroachment in case of a Hitler victory? South America seems close to North America, but in fact it would be farther away from the United States than from a victorious Germany planted on West African shores. The Nazis would be eager buyers of South American surpluses. Between a mere financier and a buyer there is an obvious choice; the South American would rather see his surpluses disposed of than "carried."

The real insurance, then, of hemispherical integrity lies in the defeat of Nazi Germany. This would settle the problem which inspired both this bill and the Havana Conference. It is logical, therefore, that policy should be kept unswervingly in that direction. Aid to the British would dispense with aid to Latin America. Only in so far as certain loans may help prevent Western Hemisphere disaffection which would weaken the democratic front or the British blockade does the huge lending bill seem seriously important or useful.

Vigilant



Jay N. Darling in the Des Moines Register

On an Australian Ranch

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Despite the European war, in which this country is deeply involved, there is one part of Australian life which goes on very much as it did. This is on the sheep ranches, or "stations" as Australians call them, which grow the country's wealth of wool.

The first impression of the visitor on a sheep station is of size. He sees this not only in the actual extent of the station, but in the area of each field, the miles to the nearest neighbor, and the distance to the post office. It is emphasized by the silence all about, silence broken only occasionally by animal noises.

The roads leading to a typical medium-sized sheep station about 250 miles from the New South Wales coast are mostly paved, and the single-floored house has wide verandas to give welcome shade against the hot Australian sun. The house (Australians say homestead) is built of red bricks which were made on the spot, the lumber used came from trees which grew near by. There are tiled bathrooms, telephones, electric light, and radio in this modern farm home. In the hottest months relief is found in an outdoor concrete swimming pool.

* * *

The station is of almost 5,000 acres, it is well fenced, divided into fields of varied size, and it raises mostly wheat and sheep. The fences are of barbed wire stretched on wooden posts, with wire netting sunk about six inches in the ground to keep out rabbits; and they cost about $500 a mile. The ranch looks like an immense park, so many clumps of trees stand about the fields to give shelter to the stock.

Though this is a mechanized farm, horses are not forgotten. They are easy to keep, and whenever time is not important they are used to draw implements, thus saving expense.

When the blades of young green wheat begin to thrust their way up through the reddish-brown earth the farmer has to protect his crop against cockatoos. Flocks of them come from the forests round about (Australians say "bush") to pull up the blades and eat the grain. Foxes are also destructive.

* * *

The sheep graze in flocks of about 500, and are shifted from field to field every few days. The farmer drives across these fields in his automobile, whistles to his dogs, and goes on slowly towards the gate which he opens. By the time he is there the dogs have rounded up the sheep and their owner counts them as they pass from one field to another.

In every one of these divisions of the farm there are waterholes. An average hole is about ten feet wide and two or three feet deep. The visitor wonders at first how the water is kept in them, for they are very rarely naturally formed. The technique, he finds, is simple: First a hole is dug in the reddish ground, and the edges are banked with the excavated soil. A little water is put in, and a few sheep are kept running around in the mud until bottom and sides of the hole are puddled. The sun bakes the resulting natural cement until the hole is virtually watertight. Artesian wells, sunk here and there, supply the holes when they are dried up by the summer heat.

There is no time wasted about the station. Every morning the farmer and his sons are riding the ranch before breakfast to see that the sheep are safe, and they do not return until they are satisfied everything is as it should be. The garden about the house is kept a blaze of color with flowers in season, and there is an orchard which receives proper attention because it is a source of household supplies.

Yet the family, though busy, is footloose. It thinks nothing of traveling a hundred miles to a wedding or to visit with friends. It will go to the "picnic races" held round about where station horses are matched, will play tennis, golf, and polo and ride fifty miles to a dance.

QUENTIN POPE

Down the Middle of the Road

Why Was the Third Term?

By Erwin D. Canham

As the third-term issue is certain to be one of the major problems of this vital Presidential campaign, it is perhaps excusable to try and unscramble some of its background. Nothing that is said here should have any bearing on the question of whether or not the third term is right or wrong. It is in no sense a defense of the third-term attempt. On that point The Christian Science Monitor has already taken an unequivocal opposition stand.

In this writer's view, gained after seven years' observation of President Roosevelt in Washington and careful study of both nominating conventions, the one thing that made the third-term attempt virtually inevitable was the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie by the Republican Party. By the time the Democratic convention came around, President Roosevelt was in a hole—if you care to look at it that way—from which there was no escaping.

Prior to the Republican convention, it is my information that President Roosevelt agreed with the G. O. P.'s own sages in thinking that the nomination of Mr. Willkie was most unlikely. Instead, he thought the convention might hit upon Thomas E. Dewey, Senator Robert A. Taft, or even Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. Against any of these nominees, Secretary of State Cordell Hull would have been an excellent candidate. All three Republicans had taken a more or less isolationist position. President Roosevelt was sure the trend of events was pulling the United States in the opposite direction. Hence Mr. Hull.

* * *

Mr. Willkie was the only nominee against whom Secretary Hull would have been a poor candidate, at least politically. For Mr. Willkie undercut Secretary Hull's whole platform. He even used to support the trade agreement policy! Despite high regard for the Tennessee statesman, few can believe that he would have campaigned strongly against Mr. Willkie. Therefore, Mr. Roosevelt, having helped keep all other Democratic candidates from getting into a nomination position, had to run himself.

There is no evidence today that President Roosevelt is campaigning joyfully. Rather, every indication points to heaviness and resignation. This supports the theory that he did not really intend or want to run, but was forced into it by events.

It is perfectly true that Mr. Roosevelt has only himself to blame for the situation, and that he prepared the way for what became the inevitable. At several points he intervened—or permitted his friends to do so—to knock off other aspirant Democrats. He refused to make any advance statement of his own intentions. While this writer believes the President might have issued a candid statement of his intentions, still leaving the way open for a "draft" under circumstances of extreme crisis, he also feels that Mr. Roosevelt cannot fairly be blamed for all this silence. Had he taken himself entirely out of the political picture, not only would his domestic authority have suffered, but his stature abroad would have slumped.

* * *

On the assumption that President Roosevelt expected Secretary Hull to be the nominee, his tactics are explicable. He permitted his friends to advance his own candidacy because this perpetuated his own authority. To hold the third-term threat over the heads of the Democratic Party may have seemed, and may have been, shrewd politics, on the theory that Mr. Hull would come in at the last moment.

No doubt the President carried the game too far, should have checked his friends, should have permitted the building up of various potential candidates like Paul V. McNutt, whom he neatly boxed, or Henry A. Wallace, whom he squelched in the beginning. But there was always Mr. Hull, and the President, understandably, did not desire to abdicate until the last moment.

Then the unaccommodating Republicans went and nominated Mr. Willkie! The President had fallen into his own pitfall.

This is not to assert that Mr. Roosevelt has any real qualms about the third-term principle. And it is also true that in the world crisis he doubtless felt the need of continuing to make his contribution, to remain in his onerous post if the Nation so voted. But he had no choice, nor did his unhappy party members at Chicago.

And now it is up to the voters to say whether or not they wish to drive the third-term tradition home—or to the dogs.

The Wide Horizon

Chain Stores and Co-operatives

By Nathanael H. Engle

Two bills are now pending before the United States Congress which warrant the attention of consumers. These are the Patman bill to tax chain stores and a bill introduced by Senator Norris to provide Federal aid to consumers' co-operatives. Retailers are awake to the significance of these bills to their business, but it is not widely recognized that consumers' interests are just as deeply affected.

The question raised by these proposed bills is: Should we as a nation attempt to solve our business and economic problems by legislation or should we rely upon our traditional method of free competition in a fair field with special favors to none?

Retailers are divided on this subject and are blithely inconsistent. At a recent gathering of retail trade association secretaries there was vociferous condemnation of the proposed measure to aid consumer co-operatives, but some equally strong defense of the proposal to cripple the chain stores. Their position might be stated thus: "We do not want unfair competition from Federally financed consumer co-operatives. We can compete effectively with them if the Government will only keep out of it. We do not object to Government aid against the chain stores, however, because we find it difficult to compete with them. In this case we welcome Government interference."

* * *

This point of view is reminiscent of that expressed in some of the NRA hearings, where the same individual would vehemently advocate free competition in the market in which he was a buyer, while at the same time he sought the right to restrict free competition in the market in which he was a seller.

Attempts to adjust business problems either by prohibitive or regulatory action on the part of the Government should be prefaced by thoroughgoing research for the facts in each case. The facts regarding the status and growth of the co-operatives and chain stores are very illuminating and suggest in themselves certain solutions.

Consumers' co-operatives have had a history of over a century in this country yet they have never made any appreciable impression upon American retailing. Except for a very few lines such as gasoline and farm supplies and in a few communities where the population is homogeneous and usually of foreign origin, the co-operatives today are an insignificant part of the retail structure. They account for not over 1 or 2 per cent of the total. Their slow growth is due to the fact that efficient American retailing has not allowed them to gain a foothold. Abroad, however, where marketing has not been so progressive, they have expanded, and in many countries such as in Scandinavia they have been to the forefront of marketing development.

In the United States, chain stores have been largely responsible for increasing retail efficiency. They have contributed to better retailing by direct competition which has reduced waste while reducing prices to consumers. Indirectly, they have improved marketing methods by training many of the successful independent retailers, and by initiating standards which have been widely imitated by other retailing establishments. Thus the chain store system has done more than any other factor to reduce distribution costs, a matter of more than passing interest to consumers. Those who believe the Patman bill to be unfair have felt better since the committee having it in charge has refused to report it out.

* * *

Retailers should recognize that there is room for both chains and independents in the great market which is the United States. While some consumers are able and willing to patronize chain stores, there are many more consumers who prefer to buy from the independent merchants. Less than one-fourth of Americans actually use the cash-and-carry system of the chains. The facts seem to indicate that this is their natural market, which leaves a sizable field for other types of retailing. In recent years the chains have lost some slight ground statistically. This drop in their volume has not resulted from legislation, for it occurred before the wave of anti-chain laws set in.

Both chains and independents should take a tolerant attitude. They should seek to correct the waste and inefficiency of the present retail system rather than to try to eliminate each other by lobbying for ill-advised Federal and State action. Legislation based on emotion and self-seeking, on the half-truths of propaganda serve only to aggravate the problem. The right way is intelligent, informed thinking based upon the Golden Rule.

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